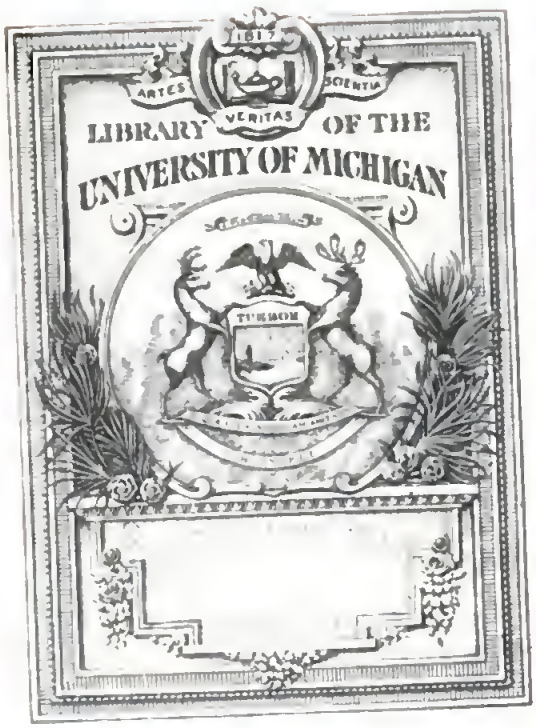
History of Mecklenburg County and the city of Charlotte

Daniel Augustus Tompkins



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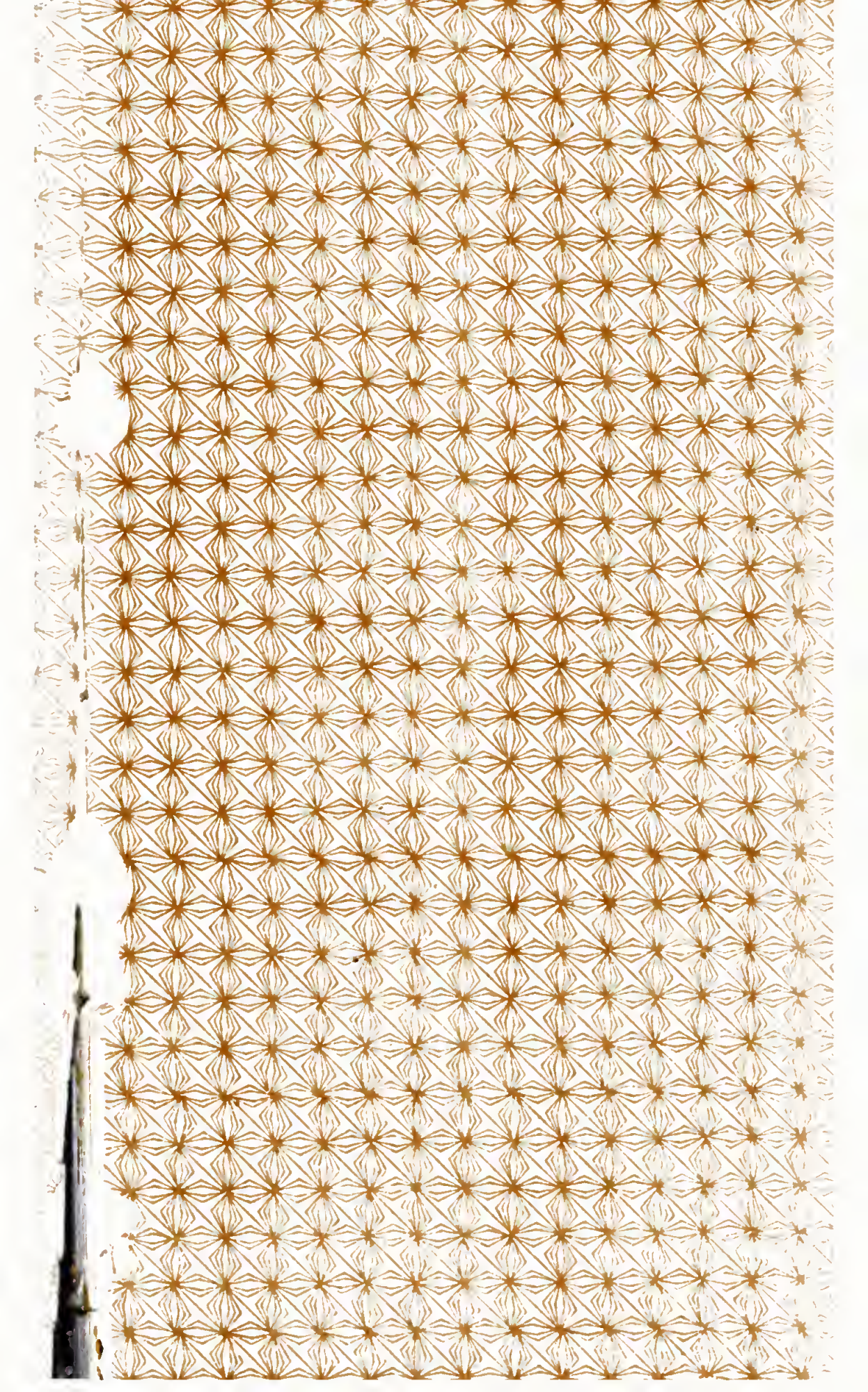

UNIV. OF MICH.

BRITISH MAP OF MECKLENBURG IN 1780.

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History of Mecklenburg County

AND

The City of Charlotte

From 1740 to 1903.

BY D. A. TOMPKINS,

Author of COTTON AND COTTON OIL; COTTON MILL, COMMERCIAL FEATURES; COTTON VALUES IN TEXTILE FABRICS; COTTON MILL, PROCESSES AND CALCULATIONS; *and* AMERICAN COMMERCE, ITS EXPANSION.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., 1903.

VOLUME TWO—APPENDIX.

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D. A. TOMPKINS.

EXPLANATION.

This history is published in two volumes. The first volume contains the simple narrative, and the second is in the nature of an appendix, containing ample discussions of important events, a collection of biographies and many official documents justifying and verifying the statements in this volume. At the end of each chapter is given the sources of the information therein contained, and at the end of each volume is an index.

Hist.-Amer.
Allen
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PREFACE.

One of the rarest exceptions in literature is a production devoid of personal feeling. Few indeed are the men, who, realizing that the responsibility for their writings will be for them alone to bear, will not utilize the advantage for the promulgation of things as they would like them to be. Many of the works of the Ancients fail to stand the test of modern historical criticism because the advancing conception of historical labors is getting farther and farther from discursive analysis and closer and closer to the presentation of plain, unvarnished facts.

"History is philosophy teaching by example," says Dionysins, and it is obvious that if we are to "judge the future by the past," that the main requisite is a complete record. "To study history," says Wilmot, "is to study literature. The biography of a nation contains all its works. No trifle is to be neglected. A mouldering medal is a letter of twenty centuries. Antiquities which have been beautifully called history defaced, composed its fullest commentary."

Parton, in the preface to his Life of Jackson, gives an apt illustration of the true historian's duty. A young clergyman, fresh from the university, became rector of one of the oldest of English parishes. Examining his church, he found that a crust was falling from the walls. The wardens suggested whitewash, but the new rector discovered that whitewash had been applied too many times already, and that it was these surplus coats which were falling.

Thereupon, he resolved that instead of applying more, he would remove that already on the walls. When this was done, the beautiful frescoes which had been obscured for many years were exposed to the view. These paintings, some of them by the world's greatest artists, had been hidden in order that the cracks might be filled. The true beauty of the structure had been sacrificed to hide the natural results

of man's imperfect work. After the restoration, the defects marred the glory of the decorations, yet it left a subject for study even if not for unqualified admiration. And above all, those viewing it could be possessed of the consciousness that they were beholding the truth—displeasing though it might be—yet unquestionably and plainly the truth.

It is not for the writer of history to decide what shall and what shall not be recorded, any more than it is justifiable for a church-member to accept certain articles of his religion and repudiate the others; each must be all-inclusive or of no importance. As a consequence, it is not within the proper bounds of historical endeavor to be argumentative. The person who investigates and accumulates facts for the purpose of strengthening his pre-conceived opinions is not a historian. History's worst enemy is the writer who distorts facts to bolster prejudice. Histories should not be intended to convince, but to enlighten. The true historian's duty is to uncover the naked truth, and though this be a disagreeable task, it is duty nevertheless. In the words of Lord Bacon, the reader should "Reade not to Contradict, and Confute; Nor to Beleeve and Take for granter; Nor to Finde Talke and Discourse; But to Weigh and Consider."

In this History of Mecklenburg County, the author has endeavored to present an historical record, not an historical discussion. "Facts are stubborn," and when they are all in hand, it is well to let them speak for themselves.

D. A. TOMPKINS.

December 1, 1903.

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CHAPTER I.

MECKLENBURG DECLARATION CONTROVERSY.

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The controversy regarding the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence has occupied the time and attention of many of America's most profound thinkers and writers. Some of them contend that the evidence is sufficient, while others maintain that it is not sufficient and that the actual Declaration of Independence was not made as is claimed.

Conclusive proof of a historical proposition depends upon contemporaneous records, personal testimony of reliable persons acquainted with the facts, and traditions. Now, suppose at this late date, some one should question the authenticity of the National Declaration of Independence, made in Philadelphia, July 4, 1776. First would be shown a verbatim copy of the real original which was signed July 4, 1776, and in the days following as new delegates arrived. Then there would be the contemporaneous periodicals, personal correspondence and the known trend of public sentiment toward independence. In proof of the Mecklenburg Declaration, we have all this and in addition, the specific statements of a dozen men who were present and participated in the proceedings. Why is it, then, that there was ever any doubt regarding the action of the people of Mecklenburg?

In the first place, at the time the Mecklenburg Dec-

laration was made, each part of the country was too busy with home affairs to pay much attention to outside matters. There were but few newspapers in this section, yet the *Cape Fear Mercury* and the Charleston *Gazette and Country Journal* mentioned the proceedings. The men of the county were busy with preparations for war, and as every one concerned knew of the action, there was naturally no reason to make superfluous records. The official papers were burned in the fire which destroyed John McKnitt Alexander's house in 1800. The National Declaration was made fourteen months after the Mecklenburg Declaration and, of course, overshadowed the action of the latter until long after the smoke of battle had cleared away. Consequently, there was but little contemporaneous evidence, and when the Mecklenburg Declaration became of national interest in 1819, most of the antagonism to it was based on the false belief that the trend of sentiment in North Carolina was not so strong in 1775 as to render probable a declaration of independence, and not until the publication of the Colonial Records, in recent years, was the falsity of that belief established. These records show, by correspondence and other official documents, that Thomas Jefferson was conservative in his statement to John Adams that "No State was more fixed or forward than North Carolina."* The people of the State, acting independently, convened a congress at New Bern in August, 1774. Gov. Martin left the State and royal authority ended in North Carolina in June, 1775. The Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge was fought February 27, 1776, and the Fourth Provincial Congress, held at Halifax in April, 1776, declared for independence. So it appears not only natural that Mecklenburg should declare her independence, but that she *was* independent and with a government of her own from May 20, 1775. It is to be remembered also, that Mecklenburg then was about five times the present size, and that the proceedings of the convention were participated in by represen-

*Correspondence, July 9, 1819.

tative men from other sections, so that while the Declaration could not be construed as a State document, yet it unquestionably represented the attitude of the entire State. All North Carolina was independent, but only Mecklenburg made an official declaration of the fact.

In the latter part of the year 1818, the subject was under discussion among the North Carolina representatives in Congress, and Nathaniel Macon, William Davidson and others corresponded with representative men of this section, the correspondence being published in the Raleigh *Register* in 1819, and in the Essex (Mass.) *Register* of June 5, 1819, and in other papers. The Essex *Register* fell into the hands of John Adams and resulted in the letters regarding the subject between Adams and Jefferson. Jefferson's Writings and Martin's History of North Carolina were published in 1829, and the discussion was reopened. In 1831, the State issued a pamphlet under direction of a legislative committee, which was designed to forever settle all dispute regarding the declaration.

With the people of Mecklenburg, there had never been any doubt, as the old traditions were firmly and generally established. In 1809, nearly ten years before the controversy began, the Raleigh *Minerva* published the declamation of a school boy, William Wallace, at Sugar Creek Academy, delivered June 1, 1809. The teacher was Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell, a son-in-law of John McKnitt Alexander. The declamation began: "On the 19th of May, a day sacredly exulting to every Mecklenburg bosom, two delegates duly authorized from each militia company met in Charlotte. After a cool and deliberate investigation of the causes and extent of our differences with Great Britain, and taking a review of probable results, pledging their all in support of its rights and liberties, they solemnly entered into and published a full and determined Declaration of Independence, renouncing forever all allegiance, dependence, or connection with Great Britain, dissolved all judicial and military establishments emanating from the British Crown,

and established others on principles corresponding with their declaration, which went into immediate operation, all of which was transmitted to Congress by express, and probably expedited the general Declaration of Independence. May we ever act worthy of such predecessors!"

On December 18, 1838, Colonel Peter Force, a distinguished antiquarian, found in the New York *Journal* of June 29, 1775, a portion of certain resolves by the people of Mecklenburg, made in May, 1775. He found a second copy in the Massachusetts *Spy* of July 12, 1775. William Kelby, assistant librarian of the New York Historical Society, found that the New York *Journal* had copied the resolves from a Charleston paper. The Northern papers had copied the first four resolves, with the preamble, and had summarized the others. At the instance of Gov. Swain, Dr. Joseph Johnston found in the Charleston library a copy of the South Carolina *Gazette and Country Journal* of Tuesday, June 13, 1775. About the same time, Mr. Bancroft, then American minister to Great Britain, discovered the same number of the South Carolina *Gazette,* which had been forwarded to the British government by the Governor of Georgia, accompanied by the following letter: "By the enclosed paper, your Lordship will see the extraordinary resolves of the people of Charlotte-town, in Mecklenburg county, and I should not be surprised if the same should be done everywhere else."

The original copy was destroyed in the fire which burned the house of John McKnitt Alexander. A copy of the original was sent before the burning of the house to the historian, Williamson, in New York, and it, together with the other sources of his history, were destroyed by a fire in that city. John McKnitt Alexander wrote the Declaration from memory, and with the exception of some superfluous adjectives, it is presumed to be a fairly accurate copy. This was sent to Gen. William R. Davie and recovered after his death, and is now in the library at Chapel Hill. It is known as the Davie copy. The Martin copy is so called from its publication in Martin's History of North Carolina. This book

was published in 1829, but it was prepared, in final form, before 1809. A third copy, called the Garden copy, was published in 1828 by Alexander Garden* of Lee's Legion, and this is almost exactly identical with the Martin copy, which is regarded as the authentic copy. Garden could not have gotten it from Martin's History, which was published a year later, and Martin testifies to Dr. Hawkes that he did not get his copy from Garden, and did not know that Garden had a copy. Garden was an intimate friend and associate of Dr. William Read, of Charleston, who was a surgeon-general of Greene's army, and was stationed in Charlotte during the Revolution, and who attended Dr. Ephraim Brevard in his last sickness at the house of John McKnitt Alexander. Garden had, therefore, ample opportunity for obtaining at first hand the sources of information for his chapter on the Mecklenburg Declaration, in which Dr. Read is mentioned as the source of his information.

While Martin's history was published in 1829, the author testifies in the preface that he had gathered the materials for this history before 1809, when he was sent to the Mississippi Territory by President Madison. And that being warned by an attack of sickness, that he might not live to publish the history, he determined "to put the work immediately to press in the condition it was in when it reached New Orleans." The references he makes are to "Records, Magazines, Gazettes." No one can read the Colonial Records, lately published, and then read the digest of them in Martin's History, without being struck with the accuracy and impartiality of his story. As to this particular document of the Mecklenburg Declaration, Martin testified in a conversation with Rev. F. L. Hawkes, D. D., that he had obtained it "in the western part of the State prior to the year 1800."** Judge Francis Xavier Martin, LL. D., was an eminent jurist and

*Garden's Anecdotes of the Revolution.

**"The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence," an Address by Dr. Hawks in New York, December 16, 1852. Published in "Revolutionary History of North Carolina," 1853.

scholar who emigrated from France to America in 1782, and settled in New Bern. By a resolution of the Assembly, he was employed to compile and edit the "British Statutes" of North Carolina, and devoted the years 1791-92 to that work. He was engaged by the Legislature, in 1794, and again in 1803, to edit the private acts of the Assembly. All this time he was gathering materials for his history of North Carolina, and must have known those members of the Assembly from Mecklenburg who were participants in the scenes of the 19th and 20th of May, such as Robert Irwin, James Harris, William Polk, George Graham, and Joseph Graham. In 1806-7, he was a member of the Legislature and again associated with George Graham, and Nathaniel Alexander, Mecklenburg's first occupant of the Governor's seat, who was a son-in-law of Col. Thomas Polk. Martin had the opportunity for securing original documents, the habit of historical investigation, the tastes and judgment of a scholar, and the judicial temperament which weighs evidence and rejects that which is false. His testimony alone would be sufficient to establish the fact that the committee of Mecklenburg citizens passed the resolutions which he prints in full, on the 20th day of May, 1776.

In the year 1793, Dr. Hugh Williamson, who had announced his purpose to write a history of North Carolina, secured a copy of the Declaration from Mr. Alexander, which copy was seen by Gov. Stokes in Fayetteville in 1793, in the well-known handwriting of John McKnitt Alexander, as Gov. Stokes testifies.* In the year 1800, the Alexander residence, with the original copy of the Declaration and all the other proceedings of the Mecklenburg committee, were destroyed by fire.

The following was affixed to the Davie copy in the handwriting of John McKnitt Alexander: "It may be worthy of notice here to observe that the foregoing statement, though fundamentally correct, may not literally correspond

*Dr. Hawks' Address. (See Page 8.)

with the original record of the transactions of said delegation and court of enquiry, as all those records and papers were burnt with the house on April 6, 1800; but previous to that time of 1800, a full copy of said records, at the request of Dr. Hugh Williamson, then of New York, but formerly a representative in Congress from this State, was forwarded to him by Col. William Polk, in order that those early transactions might fill their proper place in a history of this State then writing by said Dr. Williamson, in New York.

"Certified to the best of my recollection and belief, this 3d day of September, 1800."

The Davie copy is a free version of the Martin copy. It begins with the past tense, "Whosoever abetted," showing the act of memory involved. There is a superfluity of adjectives, "unchartered and dangerous," "inherent and inalienable," which may be an echo of the National Declaration, though "rights inalienably ours" is an expression found in the articles of association adopted by Congress in 1774. "Americans" becomes "American patriots" in the old man's memory. A preamble is put to the fourth resolution, "as we now acknowledge the existence and control of no law or legal officer, civil or military"—"all and each" becomes "all, each and every." Instead of "be entitled to exercise the same powers and authorities as heretofore," Mr. Alexander gives as the substance of it, "is hereby reinstated in his former command an authority." "According to law" is changed to "according to said adopted laws," and "the love of liberty and of country" is recalled as "the love of country and the fire of freedom." The resolution about carrying the copy to Philadelphia is omitted in Mr. Alexander's account. Otherwise the copies agree.

It is impossible to believe that in writing down his recollection of the resolutions adopted, Mr. Alexander should have certified that the copy was fundamentally correct, and at the same time have appealed to an exact copy for proof of the fundamental correctness, the exact copy to be published,

as he thought, to the world, unless he was confident that his recollection was reliable. When the fire destroyed the original, he remarked that the declaration was safe, as Dr. Williamson had a copy.

Dr. Williamson did not complete his history as projected, stopping with the year 1771. When the missing copy was sought for, it was found that his papers also had been destroyed by a fire in New York. The papers from which Martin compiled his history were sent to France and have disappeared. The data collected for Garden's Anecdotes has also been lost, and no copy of the *Cape Fear Mercury* of June, 1775, has ever come to light except the copy which Gov. Martin sent to London and which Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, borrowed and did not return.*

They who undertook the task of proving that the Mecklenburg Declaration was not made, chose as their ground for argument that some "Resolves" were adopted May 31, and that these "Resolves" did not go so far as the Declaration. They proved beyond all doubt that the Resolves were made, while their opponents in the discussion proved that the Declaration was made. Hence, we were given conclusive evidence of two meetings, one of which completed the work of the other. Some writers have lost the whole question in a hazy attempt to merge the two sets of resolutions and the two conventions into one, and hence have not noted the fact that the Declaration of May 20 declared the independence of Mecklenburg county, and that the Resolves of May 31 proclaimed the independence of the United Colonies.

(*Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D.*)**

No less than seven witnesses of most unexceptionable character swear positively that there was a meeting of the people of Mecklenburg at Charlotte, on the 19th and 20th days of May, 1775; that certain declarations distinctly declaring independence of Great Britain were then and there prepared by a committee, read publicly to the

*Record in the British Museum.

**In an Address. (See Note, Page 5.)

people by Col. Thomas Polk, and adopted by acclamation; that they were present and took part in the proceedings themselves, and that John McKnitt Alexander was a Secretary of the meeting. These seven swear positively to the date, the 19th and 20th days of May 1775. * * * Now as to the paper sent to Williamson, Hon. Montfort Stokes was Governor of North Carolina in the year 1831; while he occupied that high position, he testified that in the year 1793 (mark the date), he saw in the possession of Dr. Williamson a copy of the documents of the 20th of May, 1775, in the handwriting of John McKnitt Alexander, together with a letter to Williamson from Alexander, and that he conversed with Williamson on the subject.

(*Wheeler's History of North Carolina, Page* 258.)

The first American manifesto against the encroachments of power, the elective franchise, and the unwise interference of trade, was made in North Carolina as early as 1678, and nearly two hundred years before our independence was declared. Thus were sown, deep and broad, the seeds of liberty among her people with a liberal hand. * * * That the people of North Carolina should always have been.

"Men who knew their rights, and knowing dared maintain,"

is evident from every page of her history. But, that her sons should, on the 20th day of May, 1775, assemble at Charlotte, at a period of doubt, of darkness, and of danger, without concert with other States, without assurance of support from any quarter, and there "dissolve the political bands which connected them with the mother country," and there "declare themselves a free and independent people, and of right, ought to be soverign and self governing," is a subject full of moral sublimity, and a source of elevating State pride.

(*Charlotte Democrat, July* 8, 1873.)*

A highly intelligent gentleman, who has lived in Charlotte over fifty years, told us the other day that at a celebration in Charlotte on the 20th of May, 1835, he saw in procession seventy-five persons who were present when the Declaration was made on the 20th of May, 1775; and who testified that the meeting of the 31st of May was an adjourned one from the 20th.

(*Preface to Martin's History of North Carolina.*)

The writer imagined he had collected sufficient materials to justify the hope of producing a history of North Carolina worth

*Carnegie Free Library, of Charlotte.

the attention of his fellow citizens, and he had *arranged* all those that related to transactions, anterior to the Declaration of Independence, when, in 1809, Mr. Madison thought his services were wanted, first in the Mississippi territory and afterwards in that of New Orleans; and when the latter territory became a State, the new government thought proper to retain him.

He had entertained the hope that the time would arrive when disengaged from public duties, he might resume the work he had commenced in Carolina; but years have rolled away without bringing on this period; and a shock his health lately received during the year of his great climacteric, has warned him that the moment is arrived when his intended work must engage his immediate attention, or be absolutely abandoned.

A circumstance, for some time, recommended the latter alternative. The public prints stated, that a gentleman of known industry and great talents, who has filled a very high office in North Carolina, was engaged in a similar work; but several years have elapsed since, and nothing favors the belief, that the hopes which he had excited will soon be realized.

This gentleman had made application for the materials not published and they would have been forwarded to him, if they had been in a condition of being useful to any but him who had collected them. In their circuitous way from Newbern to New York and New Orleans, the sea water found its way to them: since their arrival, the mice, worms and the variety of insects of a humid and warm climate, have made great ravages among them. The ink of several very ancient documents has grown so pale as to render them nearly illegible, and notes hastily taken on a journey are in so cramped a hand that they are not to be deciphered by any person but him who made them.

The determination has been taken to put the work immediately to the press, in the condition it was when it reached New Orleans: this has prevented any use being made of Williamson's History of North Carolina, a copy of which did not reach the writer's hands till after his arrival in Louisiana.

The expectation is cherished, that the people of North Carolina will receive with indulgence a work ushered to light under circumstances so untoward.

Very ample notes and materials are ready for a volume, relating to the events of the Revolutionary War, and another, detailing subsequent transactions, till the writer's departure from Newbern, in 1809. If God yield him life and health, and his fellow citizens in

North Carolina appear desirous these should follow the two volumes now presented to them, it is not improbable they will appear.

FRANCIS XAVIER MARTIN.

Gentilly, near New Orleans, July 20, 1829.

*(John Adams to Thomas Jefferson.)**

"QUINCY, 22D JUNE, 1819.

"DEAR SIR,

"May I enclose you one of the greatest curiosities, and one of the deepest mysteries that ever occurred to me; it is in the *Essex Register* of June the 5th, 1819. It is entitled, from the *Raleigh Register*, 'Declaration of Independence.' How is it possible that this paper should have been concealed from me to this day. Had it been communicated to me in the time of it, I know, if you do not know, that it would have been printed in every Whig newspaper upon the continent. You know, that if I had possessed it, I would have made the Hall of Congress echo and re-echo with it fifteen months before your Declaration of Independence. What a poor ignorant, malicious, short-sighted, crapulous mass is Tom Paine's Common Sense in comparison with this paper. Had I known it I would have commented upon it from the day you entered Congress till the fourth of July, 1776.

"The genuine sense of America at that moment was never so well expressed before nor since. Richard Caswell, William Hooper, and Joseph Hewes, the then Representatives of North Carolina in Congress, you know as well as I; and you know that the unanimity of the States finally depended on the vote of Joseph Hewes, and was finally determined by him; and yet history is to ascribe the American Revolution to Thomas Paine. *Sat Verbum sapienti.*

"I am, dear sir, your invariable friend,

"JOHN ADAMS.

"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON."

*(Thomas Jefferson to John Adams.)***

This letter is published in the furtherance of the author's desire to give all the evidence. Mr. Jefferson's misinformation and mistakes are numerous. He expresses doubt as to the publication in the Raleigh *Register* and to the exist-

*Jones' Defence of the Revolutionary History of North Carolina. Page 296.

**State Pamphlet, 1831.

ence of J. McKnitt (Alexander). He mentions "a copy sent to the dead Caswell," when in truth the copy was sent to William R. Davie who was living at the time Jefferson was writing. He refers to "historians of the adjacent States" and to his own and Patrick Henry's biographers as though he did not know they would be the last of all to acknowledge that the Revolution began in North Carolina.

He speaks of "Williamson, whose memory did not recollect in the history he has written of North Carolina, this gigantic step of its county of Mecklenburg;" and Williamson's history reached only to the year 1771. And worst of all, he speaks disparagingly of Hooper and Hewes, who advocated independence long before he did. (See Volume I., page 44.)

"MONTICELLO, July 9, 1819.

"DEAR SIR,—I am in debt to you for your letters of May the 21st, 27th, and June the 22nd. The first, delivered me by Mr. Greenwood, gave me the gratification of his acquaintance; and a gratification it always is, to be made acquainted with gentlemen of candor, worth, and information, as I found Mr. Greenwood to be. That on the subject of Mr. Samuel Adams Wells, shall not be forgotten in time and place, when it can be used to his advantage.

"But what has attracted my peculiar notice, is the paper from Mecklenburg county, of North Carolina, published in the Essex *Register*, which you were so kind as to enclose in your last, of June the 22nd. And you seem to think it genuine. I believe it spurious. I deem it to be a very unjustifiable quiz, like that of the volcano, so minutely related to us having broken out in North Carolina, some half dozen years ago, in that part of the country, and perhaps in that very county of Mecklenburg, for I do not remember its precise locality.** If this paper be really taken from the Raleigh *Register*, as quoted, I wonder it should have escaped Ritchie, who culls what is good from every paper, as the bee from every flower; and the *National Intelligencer*, too, which is edited by a North Carolinian; and that the fire should blaze out all at once in Essex, one thousand miles from where the spark is said to have fallen. But if really taken from the Raleigh *Register*, who is the narrator, and is the name subscribed real, or is it as fictitious as the paper itself? It appeals, too, to an original book, which is burnt, to Mr. Alexander, who is dead, to a joint letter from Caswell, Hewes, and Hooper, all

**The story was of a volcano in Buncombe county.—D. A. T.

dead, to a copy sent to the dead Caswell, and another sent to Doctor Williamson, now probably dead, whose memory did not recollect, in the history he has written of North Carolina, this gigantic step of its county of Mecklenburg. Horry, too, is silent in his history of Marion, whose scene of action was the country bordering on Mecklenburg. Ramsay, Marshall, Jones, Girardin, Wirt, historians of the adjacent States, all silent. When Mr. Henry's resolutions, far short of independence, flew like lightning through every paper and kindled both sides of the Atlantic, this flaming declaration of the same date, of the independence of Mecklenburg county, of North Carolina, absolving it from the British allegiance, and abjuring all political connection with that nation, although sent to Congress, too, is never heard of. It is not known even a twelve-month after, when a similar proposition is first made in that body. Armed with this bold example, would not you have addressed our timid brethren in peals of thunder, on their tardy fears? Would not every advocate of independence have rung the glories of Mecklenburg county, in North Carolina, in the ears of the doubting Dickinson and others, who hung so heavily on us? Yet the example of independent Mecklenburg county, in North Carolina, was never once quoted. The paper speaks, too, of the continued exertions of their delegation (Caswell, Hooper, Hewes,) 'in the cause of liberty and independence.' Now, you remember as well as I do, that we had not a greater tory in Congress than Hooper;* that Hewes was very wavering, sometimes firm, sometimes feeble, according as the day was clear or cloudy; that Caswell, indeed, was a good Whig, and kept these gentlemen to the notch, while he was present; but that he left us soon, and their line of conduct became then uncertain until Penn came, who fixed Hewes, and the vote of the State. I must not be understood as suggesting any doubtfulness in the State of North Carolina. No State was more fixed or forward. Nor do I affirm, positively, that this paper is a fabrication, because the proof of a negative can only be presumptive. But I shall believe it such until positive and solemn proof of its authenticity shall be produced. And if the name of McKnitt be real, and not a part of the fabrication, it needs a vindication by the production of such proof. For the present, I must be an unbeliever in the apocryphal gospel.

"I am glad to learn that Mr. Ticknor has safely returned to his friends; but should have been much more pleased had he accepted the Professorship in our University, which we should have offered him in form. Mr. Bowditch, too, refuses us; so fascinating is the

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*These Reflections on Hooper and Hewes are Disproven by Jones' Defence of the Revolutionary History of North Carolina.—D. A. T.

vinculum of the *dulce natale solum*. Our wish is to procure natives, where they can be found, like these gentlemen, of the first order of acquirement in their respective lines; but preferring foreigners of the first order to natives of the second, we shall certainly have to go, for several of our Professors, to countries more advanced in science than we are.

"I set out within three or four days for my other home, the distance of which, and its cross mails, are great impediments to epistolary communications. I shall remain there about two months; and there, here, and everywhere, I am and shall always be affectionately and respectfully yours,

"TH: JEFFERSON."

(*Raleigh Register, April* 30, 1819.)*

It is not, probably, known to many of our readers, that the citizens of Mecklenburg county, in this State, made a Declaration of Independence more than a year before Congress made theirs. The following document on the subject has lately come to the hands of the Editor from unquestionable authority, and is published that it may go down to posterity.

NORTH CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY,
May 20, 1775.

In the spring of 1775, the leading characters of Mecklenburg county, stimulated by that enthusiastic patriotism which elevates the mind above considerations of individual aggrandizement, and scorning to shelter themselves from the impending storm by submission to lawless power, etc., etc., held several detached meetings, in each of which the individual sentiments were, "that the cause of Boston was the cause of all; that their destinies were indissolubly connected with those of their Eastern fellow citizens—and that they must either submit to all the impositions which an unprincipled, and to them an unrepresented, Parliament might impose—or support their brethren who were doomed to sustain the first shock of that power, which, if successful there, would ultimately overwhelm all in the common calamity." Conformably to these principles, Colonel T. Polk, through solicitation, issued an order to each Captain's company in the county of Mecklenburg, (then comprising the present county of Cabarrus,) directing each militia company to elect two persons, and delegate to them ample power to devise ways and means to aid and assist their suffering brethren in Boston, and also generally to adopt measures to extricate themselves from the impending storm, and to secure unimpaired their

*State Pamphlet, 1831.

inalienable rights, privileges and liberties, from the dominant grasp of British imposition and tyranny.

In conformity to said order, on the 19th of May, 1775, the said delegation met in Charlotte, vested with unlimited powers; at which time official news, by express, arrived of the battle of Lexington on that day of the preceding month. Every delegate felt the value and importance of the prize, and the awful and solemn crisis which had arrived—every bosom swelled with indignation at the malice, inveteracy, and insatiable revenge, developed in the late attack at Lexington. The universal sentiment was: let us not flatter ourselves that popular harangues, or resolves; that popular vapour will avert the storm, or vanquish our common enemy—let us deliberate—let us calculate the issue—the probable result; and then let us act with energy, as brethren leagued to preserve our property—our lives—and what is still more endearing, the liberties of America. *Abraham Alexander* was then elected Chairman, and *John M'Knitt Alexander*, Clerk. After a free and full discussion of the various objects for which the delegation had been convened, it was unanimously ordained.

(Here follows the Declaration.)

A number of by-laws were also added, merely to protect the association from confusion, and to regulate their general conduct as citizens. After sitting in the Court House all night, neither sleepy, hungry, nor fatigued, and after discussing every paragraph, they were all passed, sanctioned, and decreed, *unanimously*, about 2 o'clock a. m., May 20. In a few days, a deputation of said delegation convened, when Capt. *James Jack*, of Charlotte, was deputed as express to the Congress at Philadelphia, with a copy of said Resolves and Proceedings, together with a letter addressed to our three representatives there, viz., *Richard Caswell, William Hooper and Joseph Hewes*—under express injunction, personally, and through the State representation, to use all possible means to have said proceedings sanctioned and approved by the General Congress. On the return of Captain Jack, the delegation learned that their proceedings were individually approved by the members of Congress, but that it was deemed premature to lay them before the House. A joint letter from said three Members of Congress was also received, complimentary of the zeal in the common cause, and recommending perseverance, order and energy.*

The subsequent harmony, unanimity, and exertion in the cause of liberty and independence, evidently resulting from these regula-

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*This letter was burned with the original Copy of the Declaration.—D. A. T.

tions and the continued exertion of said delegation, apparently tranquilized this section of the State, and met with the concurrence and high approbation of the Council of Safety, who held their sessions at Newbern and Wilmington, alternately, and who confirmed the nomination and acts of the delegation in their official capacity.

From this delegation originated the Court of Enquiry of this county, who constituted and held their first session in Charlotte—they then held their meetings regularly at Charlotte, at Col. James Harris's, and at Col. Phifer's, alternately, one week at each place. It was a Civil Court founded on military process. Before this Judicature, all suspicious persons were made to appear, who were formally tried and banished, or continued under guard. Its jurisdiction was as unlimited as toryism, and i s decrees as final as the confidence and patriotism of the country. Several were arrested and brought before them from Lincoln, Rowan and the adjacent counties.

[The foregoing is a true copy of the papers on the above subject, left in my hands by John McKnitt Alexander, deceased. I find it mentioned on file that the original book was burned April, 1800. That a copy of the proceedings was sent to Hugh Williamson, in New York, then writing a History of North Carolina, and that a copy was sent to Gen. W. R. Davie. J. McKnitt.]*

(Raleigh Register, February 18, 1820.)**

MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

When this Declaration was first published in April last, some doubts were expressed in the Eastern papers as to its authenticity, (none of the Histories of the Revolution having noticed the circumstance.) Col. William Polk, of this city, (who, though a mere youth at the time, was present at the meeting which made the Declaration, and whose father, being Colonel of the county, appears to have acted a conspicuous part on the occasion,) observing this, assured us of the correctness of the facts generally, though he thought there were errors as to the name of the Secretary, etc., and said that he should probably be able to correct these, and throw some further light on the subject, by inquiries amongst some of his old friends in Mecklenburg county. He has accordingly made inquiries, and communicated to us the following Documents as the result, which, we presume, will do away all doubts on the subject.

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*Dr. Joseph McKnitt Alexander, son of John McKnitt Alexander.—D. A. T.

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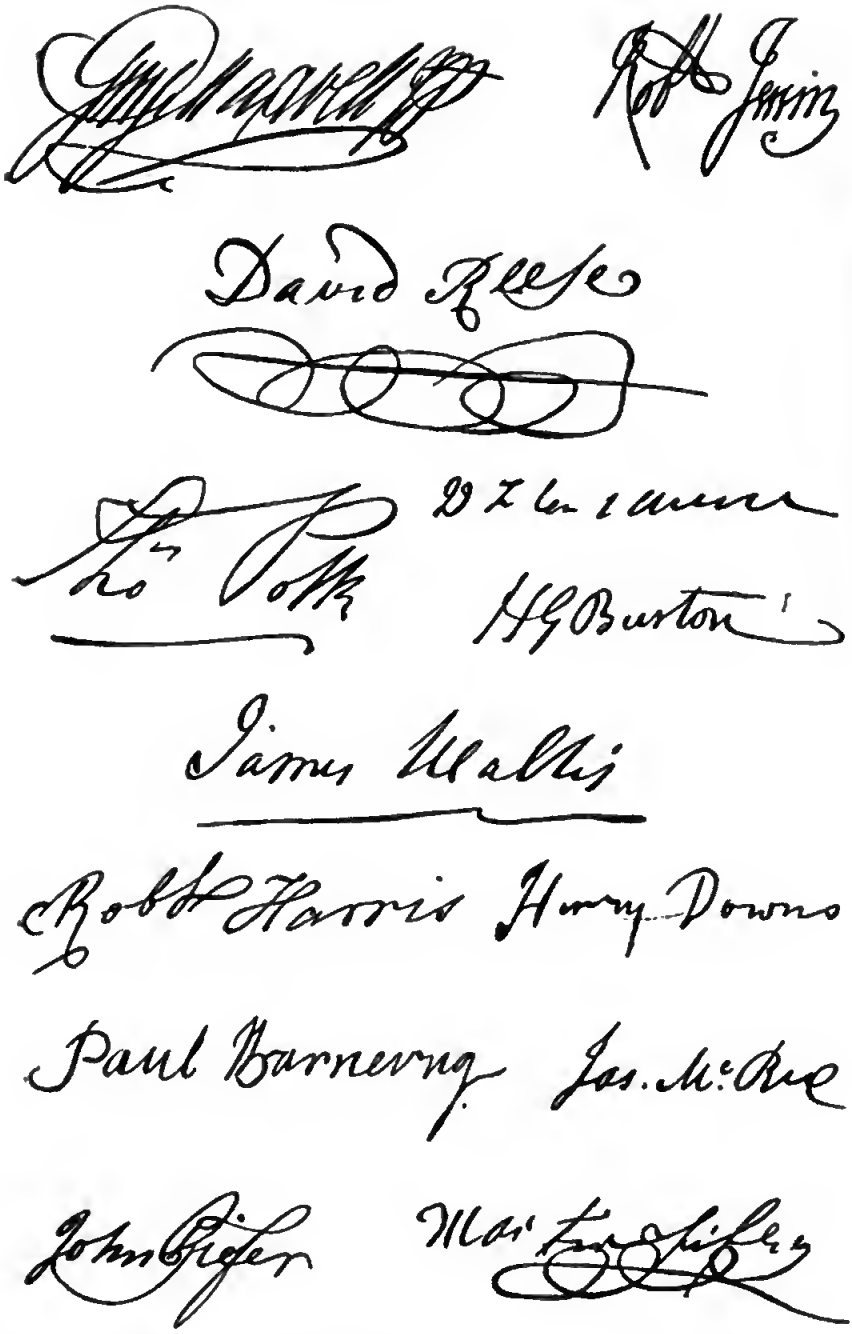

SIGNATURES OF PROMINENT CHARACTERS IN MECKLENBURG HISTORY.

*(Certificate of Samuel Henderson.)**

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

I, Samuel Henderson, do hereby certify, that the paper annexed was obtained by me from Maj. William Davie in its present situation, soon after the death of his father, Gen. William R. Davie, and given to Doct. Joseph McKnitt by me. In searching for some particular paper, I came across this, and, knowing the handwriting of John McKnitt Alexander, took it up, and examined it. Maj. Davie said to me (when asked how it became torn) his sisters had torn it, not knowing what it was.

Given under my hand, this 25th November, 1830.

SAM. HENDERSON.

[NOTE.—To this certificate of Doct. Henderson ie annexed the copy of the paper A, originaiiy deposited by John McKnitt Alexander in the hands of *Gen. Davie*, whose name seems to have been mistaken by Mr. Jefferson for that of *Gov. Caswell.* See preface, pages 5 and 6. This paper is somewhat torn, but is entireiy iegible, and constitutee the "eoiemn and poeitive proof of authenticity" which Mr. Jefferson required, and which wouid doubtiess have been satisfactory, had it been submitted to him.]

*(Captain Jack's Certificate.)**

Having seen in the newspapers some pieces respecting the Declaration of Indspendence by the peopie of Meckienburg county, in the State of North Caroiina, in May, 1775, and being solicited to state what I know of that transaction; I wouid observe, that for some time previous to, and at the time those resoiutions were agreed upon, I resided in the town of Chariotte, Meckienburg county; was privy to a number of meetings of some of the most influentiai and ieading characters of that county on the subject, before the finai adoption of the resoiutions—and at the time they were adopted; among those who appeared to take the iead, may be mentioned Hezekiah Alexander, who generaiiy acted as chairman; John McKnitt Alexander, as secretary; Abraham Aiexander, Adam Aiexander, Maj. John Davidson, Maj. (afterwards Gen.) Wm. Davidson, Coi. Thomas Poik, Ezekiei Poik, Dr. Ephraim Brevard, Samuei Martin, Duncan Ochietree, Wiiiiam Wiiison, Robert Irvin.

When the resoiutions were finaiiy agreed on, they were publiciy proclaimed from the Court-house door in the town of Chariotte, and received with every demonstration of joy by the inhabitants.

I was then solicited to be the bearer of the proceedings to Con-

*State Pamphiet, 1831.

gress. I set out the following month, say June, and in passing through Salisbury, the General Court was sitting—at the request of the court I handed a copy of the resolutions to Col. Kennon, an Attorney, and they were read aloud in open court. Major William Davidson, and Mr. Avery, an attorney, called on me at my lodgings the evening after, and observed, they had heard of but one person, (a Mr. Beard) but approved of them.

I then proceeded on to Philadelphia, and delivered the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence of May, 1775, to Richard Caswell and William Hooper, the delegates to Congress from the State of North Carolina.

I am now in the eighty-eighth year of my age, residing in the county of Elbert, in the State of Georgia. I was in the Revolutionary War, from the commencement to the close. I would further observe, that the Rev. Francis Cummins, a Presbyterian clergyman, of Greene county, in this State, was a student in the town of Charlotte at the time of the adoption of the resolutions, and is as well, or perhaps better acquainted with the proceedings at that time, than any man now living.

Col. William Polk, of Raleigh, in North Carolina, was living with his father Thomas, in Charlotte, at the time I have been speaking of, and although then too young to be forward in the business, yet the leading circumstances I have related cannot have escaped his recollection.

JAMES JACK.

Signed this 7th Dec., 1819, in presence of
JOB WESTON, C. C. O.
JAMES OLIVEA, Atto. at Law.

(*The Alexander Certificate.*)*

NORTH CAROLINA,
CABARRUS COUNTY, Nov. 29, 1830.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we have frequently heard William S. Alexander, deceased, say that he, the said Wm. S. Alexander, was at Philadelphia, on mercantile business, in the early part of the summer of 1775, say in June; and that on the day that Gen. Washington left Philadelphia to take command of the Northern army,** he, the said Wm. S. Alexander, met with Capt. James Jack, who informed him, the said Wm. S. Alexander, that he, the said James Jack, was there as the agent or bearer of the Declaration of Independence made in Charlotte, on the twentieth day of May, sev-

*State Pamphlet, 1831.
**June 23.—D. A. T.

enteen hundred and seventy-five, by the citizens of Mecklenburg, then including Cabarrus, with instructions to present the same to the Delegates from North Carolina, and by them to be laid before Congress, and which he said he had done; in which Declaration the aforesaid citizens of Mecklenburg renounced their allegiance to the crown of Great Britain, and set up a government for themselves, under the title of The Committee of Safety.

Given under our hands the date above written.

ALPHONSO ALEXANDER,
AMOS ALEXANDER,
J. MCKNITT.

(*Francis Cummins' Certificate.*)*

LEXINGTON, GA., November 10, 1819.

DEAR SIR:—The bearer, the Hon. Thomas W. Cobb, has suggested to me that you had a desire to know something particularly of the proceedings of the citizens of Mecklenburg county, in North Carolina, about the beginning of our Revolutionary War.

Previous to my becoming more particular, I will suppose you remember the Regulation business, which took its rise in or before the year 1770, and issued and ended in a battle between the Regulators and Governor Tryon, in the spring of 1771. Some of the Regulators were killed, and the whole dispersed. The Regulators' conduct "was a *rudis indigestaque moles*," as Ovid says, about the beginning of creation; but the embryotic principles of the Revolution were in their temper and views. They wanted strength, consistency, a Congress and a Washington at their head. Tryon sent his officers and minions through the State, and imposed the oath of allegiance upon the people, even as far up as Mecklenburg county. In the year 1775, after our Revolution began, the principal characters of Mecklenburg county met on two sundry days, in Queen's Museum in Charlotte, to digest Articles for a State Constitution, in anticipation that the Province would proceed to do so. In this business the leading characters were, the Rev. Hezekiah James Balch, a graduate of Princeton College, an elegant scholar; Waightstill Avery, Esq., Attorney at Law; Hezekiah and John McKnitt Alexander, Esq's., Col. Thomas Polk, etc., etc.

Many men, and young men, (myself one,) before magistrates, abjured allegiance to George III., or any other foreign power. At length, in the same year, 1775, I think, at least positively before July 4, 1776, the males generally of that county met on a certain day in Charlotte, and from the head of the Court-house stairs pro-

*State Pamphlet, 1831.

claimed Independence on English Government, by their herald Col. Thomas Polk. I was present, and saw and heard it, and as a young man, and then a student in Queen's Museum, was an agent in these things. I did not then take and keep the dates, and cannot, as to date, be so particular as I could wish. Capt. James Jack, then of Charlotte, but now of Elbert county, in Georgia, was sent with the account of these proceedings to Congress, then in Philadelphia—and brought back to the county, the thanks of Congress for their zeal—and the advice of Congress to be a little more patient, until Congress should take the measures thought to be best.

I would suppose, sir, that some minutes of these things must be found among the records of the first Congress, that would perfectly settle their dates. I am perfectly sure, being present at the whole of them, they were before our National Declaration of Independence.

Hon. Sir, if the above few things can afford you any gratification, it will add to the happiness of your friend and humble servant.

FRANCIS CUMMINS.

Hon. Nathaniel Macon.

*(Joseph Graham's Certificate.)**

VESUVIUS FURNACE, 4th October, 1830.

DEAR SIR:—Agreeably to your request, I will give you the details of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence on the 20th of May, 1775, as well as I can recollect after a lapse of fifty-five years. I was then a lad about half grown, was present on that occasion (a looker on).

During the Winter and Spring preceding that event, several popular meetings of the people were held in Charlotte; two of which I attended.—Papers were read, grievances stated, and public measures discussed. As printing was not then common in the South, the papers were mostly manuscript; one or more of which was from the pen of the Reverend Doctor Reese, (then of Mecklenburg), which met with general approbation, and copies of it circulated. It is to be regretted that those and other papers published at that period, and the journal of their proceedings, are lost. They would show much of the spirit and tone of thinking which prepared them for the measures they afterwards adopted.

On the 20th of May, 1775, besides the two persons elected from each militia company, (usually called Committee-men), a much larger number of citizens attended in Charlotte than at any former meeting—perhaps half the men in the county. The news of the battle of Lexington, the 19th of April preceding, had arrived. There

*State Pamphlet, 1831.

appeared among the people much excitement. The committee were organized in the Court-house by appointing Abraham Alexander, Esq., Chairman, and John McKnitt Alexander, Esq., Clerk or Secretary to the meeting.

After reading a number of papers as usual, and much animated discussion, the question was taken and they resolved to declare themselves independent. One among other reasons offered, that the King or Ministry had, by proclamation or some edict, declared the Colonies out of the protection of the British Crown; they ought, therefore, to declare themselves out of his protection, and resolve on independence. That their proceedings might be in due form, a sub-committee, consisting of Dr. Ephraim Brevard, a Mr. Kennon, an attorney, and a third person, whom I do not recollect, were appointed to draft their Declaration. They retired from the Court-house for some time; but the committee continued in session in it. One circumstance occurred I distinctly remember: A member of the committee, who had said but little before, addressed the Chairman as follows: "If you resolve on independence, how shall we all be absolved from the obligations of the oath we took to be true to King George the III. about four years ago, after the Regulation battle, when we were sworn whole militia companies together. I should be glad to know how gentlemen can clear their consciences after taking that oath." This speech produced confusion. The Chairman could scarcely preserve order, so many wished to reply. There appeared great indignation and contempt at the speech of the member. Some said it was nonsense; others that allegiance and protection were reciprocal; when protection was withdrawn, allegiance ceased; that the oath was only binding while the King protected us in the enjoyment of our rights and liberties as they existed at the time it was taken; which he had not done, but now declared us out of his protection; therefore was not binding. Any man who would interpret it otherwise, was a fool. By way of illustration, (pointing to a green tree near the Court-house), stated, if he was sworn to do anything as long as the leaves continued on that tree, it was so long binding; but when the leaves fell, he was discharged from its obligation. This was said to be certainly applicable in the present case. Out of respect for a worthy citizen, long since deceased, and his respectable connections, I forbear to mention names; for, though he was a friend to the cause, a suspicion rested on him in the public mind for some time after.

The sub-committee appointed to draft the resolutions returned, and Dr. Ephraim Brevard read their report, as near as I can recollect, in the very words we have since seen them several times in print. It was unanimously adopted, and shortly after it was moved

and seconded to have proclamation made and the people collected, that the proceedings be read at the Court-house door, in order that all might hear them. It was done, and they were received with enthusiasm. It was then proposed by some one aloud to give three cheers and throw up their hats. It was immediately adopted, and the hats thrown. Several of them lit on the Court-house roof. The owners had some difficulty to reclaim them.

The foregoing is all from personal knowledge. I understood afterwards that Captain James Jack, then of Charlotte, undertook, on the request of the committee, to carry a copy of their proceedings to Congress, which then sat in Philadelphia; and on his way, at Salisbury, the time of court, Mr. Kennon, who was one of the committee who assisted in drawing the Declaration, prevailed on Captain Jack to get his papers, and have them read publicly; which was done, and the proceedings met with general approbation. But two of the lawyers, John Dunn and a Mr. Booth, dissented, and asserted they were treasonable, and endeavored to have Captain Jack detained. He drew his pistols, and threatened to kill the first man who would interrupt him, and passed on. The news of this reached Charlotte in a short time after, and the executive of the committee, whom they had invested with suitable powers, ordered a party of ten or twelve armed horsemen to bring said lawyers from Salisbury; when they were brought, and the case investigated before the committee. Dunn, on giving security and making fair promises, was permitted to return, and Booth was sentenced to go to Camden, in South Carolina, out of the sphere of his influence. My brother George Graham and the late Col. John Carruth were of the party that went to Salisbury; and it is distinctly remembered that when in Charlotte they came home at night, in order to provide for their trip to Camden; and that they and two others of the party took Booth to that place. This was the first military expedition from Mecklenburg in the Revolutionary war, and believed to be the first anywhere to the South.

Yours respectfully,

J. GRAHAM.

Dr. Jos. M'Kt. Alexander, Mecklenburg, N. Carolina.

*Certificate (Graham, Hutchison, Clark, Robinson.)**

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

At the request of Col. William Polk, of Raleigh, made to Major-General George Graham, soliciting him to procure all the information that could be obtained at this late period, of the transactions

*State Pamphlet, 1831.

which took place in the county of Mecklenburg, in the year 1775, as it respected the people of that county having declared Independence; of the time when the Declaration was made; who were the principal movers and leaders, and the members who composed the body of Patriots who made the Declaration, and signed the same.

We, the undersigned citizens of the said county, and of the several ages set forth opposite to each of our names, do certify, and on our honor declare, that we were present in the town of Charlotte, in the said county of Mecklenburg, on the 19th day of May, 1775, when two persons elected from each Captain's Company in said county, appeared as delegates, to take into consideration the state of the country, and to adopt such measures as to them seemed best, to secure their lives, liberty, and property, from the storm which was gathering, and had burst upon their fellow-citizens to the Eastward, by a British army, under the authority of the British King and Parliament.

The order for the election of Delegates was given by Col. Thomas Polk, the commanding officer of the militia of the county, with a request that their powers should be ample, touching any measure that should be proposed.

We do further certify and declare, that to the best of our recollection and belief, the delegation was complete from every company, and that the meeting took place in the Court-house, about 12 o'clock on the said 19th day of May, 1775, when *Abraham Alexander* was chosen Chairman, and Dr. *Ephraim Brevard* Secretary. That the Delegates continued in session until in the night of that day; that on the 20th they again met, when a committee, under the direction of the Delegates, had formed several resolves, which were read, and which went to declare themselves, and the people of Mecklenburg county, Free and Independent of the King and Parliament of Great Britain—and that, from that day thenceforth, all allegiance and political relation was absolved between the good people of Mecklenburg and the King of Great Britain; which Declaration was signed by every member of the Delegation, under the shouts and huzzas of a very large assembly of the people of the county, who had come to know the issue of the meeting. We further believe, that the Declaration of Independence was drawn up by the Secretary, Dr. Ephraim Brevard, and that it was conceived and brought about through the instrumentality and popularity of Col. Thomas Polk, Abraham Alexander, John McKnitt Alexander, Adam Alexander, Ephraim Brevard, John Phifer, and Hezekiah Alexander, with some others.

We do further certify and declare, that in a few days after the Delegates adjourned, Captain James Jack, of the town of Char-

lotte, was engaged to carry the resolvee to the President of Congress, and to our Representatives—one copy for each; and that his expenses were paid by a voluntary subscription. And we do know that Captain Jack executed the trust, and returned with anewers, both from the President and our Delegates in Congress, expressive of their entire approbation of the couree that had been adopted, recommending a continuance in the same; and that the time would soon be, when the whole Continent would follow our example.

We further csrtify and declare, that the measures which were adopted at the time before mentioned, had a general influence on the people of this county to unite them in the cause of liberty and the country, at that time; that the same unanimity and patriotism continued unimpaired to the close of the war; and that the resolutione had considerable effect in harmonizing the people in two or three adjoining counties.

That a committee of Safety for the county were elected, who were clothed with civil and military power, and under their authority eeveral disaffected persons in Rowan, and Tryon (now Lincoln county), were sent for, examined, and conveyed (after it was satisfactorily proven they were inimical) to Camden, in South Carolina, for safe keeping.

We do further certify, that the acts passed by the committee of Safety, were received ae the Civil Law of the land in many cases, and that Courte of Justice for the decision of controvereies betwesn the people were held, and we have no recollection that diesatisfaction existed in any instance with regard to the judgments of said courts.

We are not, at thie late period, able to give the names of all the Delegation who formed the Declaration of Independence; but can safely deciare as to the following persone being of the number, viz.: Thomas Polk, Abraham Alexander, John McKnitt Alexander, Adam Alexander, Ephraim Brevard, John Phifer, Hezekiah James Balch, Benjamin Patton, Hezeklah Alexander, Richard Barry, William Graham, Matthew M'Clure, Robert Irwin, Zachias Wilson, Neil Morrison, John Flennegen, John Queary, Ezra Alexander.

In teetimony of all and every part herein set forth, we have hereunto set our hands.

GEO. GRAHAM, aged 61, near 62.
WM. HUTCHISON, " 68.
JONAS CLARK, " 61.
ROB'T ROBINSON, " 68.

*(John Simeson to Col. William Polk.)**

PROVIDENCE, January 20, 1820.

DEAR SIR:—After considerable delay, occasioned partly to obtain what information I could, in addition to my own knowledge of the facts in relation to our Declaration of Independence, and partly by a precarious, feeble old age, I now write to you in answer to yours of the 24th ult.

I have conversed with many of my old friends and others, and all agree in the point, but few can state the particulars; for although our country is renowned for general intelligence, we have still some that don't read the public prints. You know, in the language of the day, every Province had its Congress, and Mecklenburg had its county Congress, as legally chosen as any other, and assumed an attitude until then without a precedent; but, alas those worthies who conceived and executed that bold measure, are no more; and one reason why so little new light can be thrown on an old truth, may be this—and I appeal to yourself for the correctness of the remark—we who are now called Revolutionary men, were then thoughtless, precipitate youths; we cared not who conceived the bold act, our business was to adopt and support it. Yourself, sir, in your eighteenth year and on the spot, your worthy father, the most popular and influential character in the county, and yet you cannot state much from recollection. Your father, as commanding officer of the county, issued orders to the captains to appoint two men from each company to represent them in the committee. It was done. Neill Morrison, John Flennegen, from this company; Charles Alexander, John McKnitt Alexander, Hezekiah Alexander, Abraham Alexander, Esq., John Phifer, David Reese, Adam Alexander, Dickey Barry, John Queary, with others, whose names I cannot obtain. As to the names of those who drew up the Declaration, I am inclined to think Dr. Brevard was the principal, from his known talents in composition. It was, however, in substance and form, like that great national act agreed on thirteen months after. Ours was towards the close of May, 1775. In addition to what I have said, the same committee appointed three men to secure all the military stores for the country's use—Thomas Polk, John Phifer, and Joseph Kennedy. I was under arms near the head of the line, near Col. Polk, and heard him distinctly read a long string of Grievances, the Declaration and Military Order above. I likewise heard Col. Polk have two warm disputes with two men of the county, who said the measures were rash and unnecessary. He was applauded and they silenced. I was then in my 22d year, an enemy to usurpation and

*State Pamphlet, 1831.

tyranny of every kind, with a retentive memory, and fond of liberty, that had a doubt arisen in my mind that the act would be controverted, proof would not have been wanting; but I comfort myself that none but the self-important peace-party and blue-lights of the East, will have the assurance to oppose it any further. The biographer of Patrick Henry (Mr. Wirt) says he first suggested Independence in the Virginia Convention; but it is known they did not reduce it to action—so that it will pass for nothing. The Courts likewise acted independently. I myself heard a dispute take place on the bench, and an acting magistrate was actually taken and sent to prison by an order of the Chairman.

Thus, sir, have I thrown together all that I can at this time. I am too blind to write fair, and too old to write much sense—but if my deposition before the Supreme Court of the United States would add more weight to a truth so well known here, it would be at the service of my fellow-citizens of the country and State generally.

I am, sir, your friend and humble servant,

JOHN SIMESON, Sen.

P. S.—I will give you a short anecdote. An aged man near me, on being asked if he knew anything of this affair, replied, *"Och, aye, Tam Polk declared Independence long before anybody else."* This old man is 81.

(*Certificate of Isaac Alexander.*)*

I hereby certify that I was present in Charlotte on the 19th and 20th days of May, 1775, when a regular deputation from all the Captains' companies of militia in the county of Mecklenburg, to-wit: Col. Thomas Polk, Adam Alexander, Lieut. Col. Abram Alexander, John McKnitt Alexander, Hezekiah Alexander, Ephraim Brevard, and a number of others, who met to consult and take measures for the peace and tranquility of the citizens of said county, and who appointed Abraham Alexander their Chairman, and Doctor Ephraim Brevard Secretary; who, after due consultation, declared themselves absolved from their allegiance to the King of Great Britain, and drew up a Declaration of their Independence, which was unanimously adopted; and employed Capt. James Jack to carry copies thereof to Congress, who accordingly went. These are a part of the transactions that took place at that time, as far as my recollection serves me.

ISAAC ALEXANDER.

October 8, 1830.

*State Pamphlet, 1831.

*(Certificate of Samuel Wilson.)**

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

I do hereby certify, that in May, 1775, a committee or delegation from the different militia companies in this county met in Charlotte; and after consulting together, they publicly declared their independence on Great Britain, and on her Government. This was done before a large collection of people, who highly approved of it. I was then and there present, and heard it read from the Court-house door. Certified by me. SAMUEL WILSON.

*(Certificate of John Davidson.)**

BEAVER DAM, October 5, 1830.

DEAR SIR:—I received your note of the 25th of last month, requiring information relative to the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. As I am, perhaps, the only person living, who was a member of that Convention, and being far advanced in years, and not having my mind frequently directed to that circumstance for some years, I can give you but a very succinct history of that transaction. There were two men chosen from each captain's company, to meet in Charlotte, to take the subject into consideration. John McKnitt Alexander and myself were chosen from one company; and many other members were there that I now recollect, whose names I deem unnecessary to mention. When the members met, and were perfectly organized for business, a motion was made to declare ourselves independent of the Crown of Great Britain, which was carried by a large majority. Dr. Ephraim Brevard was then appointed to give us a sketch of the Declaration of Independence, which he did. James Jack was appointed to take it on to the American Congress, then sitting in Philadelphia, with particular instructions to deliver it to the North Carolina Delegation in Congress, (Hooper and Caswell). When Jack returned, he stated that the Declaration was presented to Congress, and the reply was, that they highly esteemed the patriotism of the citizens of Mecklenburg; but they thought the measure too premature.

I am confident that the Declaration of Independence by the people of Mecklenburg was made public at least twelve months before that of the Congress of the United States.

I do certify that the foregoing statement, relative to the Mecklenburg Independence is correct, and which I am willing to be qualified to, should it be required. Yours respectfully,

Doct. J. M. Alexander. JOHN DAVIDSON.

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*State Pamphlet, 1831.

NOTE.—The following is a copy of an original paper furnished by the writer of the foregoing certificate, from which it would seem, that, from the period of the Mecklenburg Declaration, every individual friendly to the American cause was furnished by the *Chairman of that meeting, Abraham Alexander*, with testimonials of the character he had assumed; and in this point of view the paper affords strong collateral testimony of the correctness of many of the foregoing certificates.

NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY,
November 28, 1775.

These may certify to all whom may concern, that the bearer hereof, William Henderson, is allowed here to be a true friend to liberty, and signed the Association.

Certified by ABR'M ALEXANDER,
Chairman of the Committee of P. S.

*(Letter From J. G. M. Ramsey.)**

MECKLENBURG, T. Oct. 1, 1830.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of 21st ultimo was duly received. In answer I have only to say, that little is in my possession on the subject alluded to which you have not already seen. Subjoined are the certificates of two gentlemen of this county, whose respectability and veracity are attested by their acquaintances here, as well as by the accompanying testimonials of the magistrates in whose neighborhood they reside. With this you will also receive extracts from letters on the same subject from gentlemen well known to you, and to the country at large.

I am, very respectfully yours, etc.,
J. G. M. RAMSEY.

*(Certificate of James Johnson.)**

I, James Johnson, now of Knox county, Tennessee, but formerly of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, do hereby certify, that to the best of my recollection, in the month of May, 1775, there were several meetings in Charlotte concerning the impending war. Being young, I was not called on to take an active part in the same; but one thing I do positively remember, that she (Mecklenburg county) did meet and hold a Convention, declared independence, and sent a man to Philadelphia with the proceedings. And I do further certify, that I am well acquainted with several of the men who formed or constituted said Convention, viz.: John McKnitt Alexander, Hez-

*State Pamphlet, 1831.

ekiah Alexander, Abraham Alexander, Adam Alexander, Robert Irwin, Neill Morrison, John Flennegen, John Queary.

Certified by me thie 11th day of October, 1827.

JAMES JOHNSON,
In my seventy-third year.

*(Certificate of Elijah Johnson and James Wilhite.)**

We, Elijah Johnson and James Wilhite, acting Justices of the Peace for the county of Knox, do certify, that we have been a long time well acquainted with Samuel Montgomery and Jamee Johnson, both residents of Knox county; and that they are entitled to full credit, and any etatement they may make to implicit confidence.

Given under our hande and seale this 4th day of October, 1830.

ELIJAH JOHNSON, [*Seal.*]
JAMES WILHITE, [*Seal.*]
Justices of the Peace for Knox County.

NOTE.—Mr. Montgomery'e certificate does not purport to state the facts as having come under hie owa pereonal observation. It is therefore omitted in this publication.

Instructions Given to Mecklenburg Representatives to the Provincial Congress, September 1, 1776.**

1. You are instructed to vote that the late province of North Carolina le and of right ought to be, a free and independent State, inveeted wlth all the power of Legislation, capable of making Laws to regulate all its Internal policy, subject only in ite external connections and foreign commerce, to a negative of a continental Senate.

2. You are Inetructed to vote for the Execution of a civil Government under the authority of the People for the future security of all the Rights, Privileges and Prerogatives of the State, and the private, natural and unallenable Righte of the constituting members thereof, either as Men or Christians. If thie ehould not be confirmed in Congreee or Convention—protest.

3. You are instructed to vote that an equal Representation be established, and that the quallficatione required to enable any person or persons to have a voice in Legielation, may not be secured too high, but that every Freeman who shall be called upon to support Government either In person or property, may be admitted thereto. If this should not be confirmed, protest and remonstrate.

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*State Pamphlet, 1831.

**Wheeler's History, page 260. Date accordlng to Governor Swain.

4. You are instructed to vote that Legislation be not a divided right, and that no man, or body of men be invested with a negative on the voice of the People duly collected, and that no honors or dignities be conferred, for life, or made hereditary, on any person or persons, either legislative or executive. If this should not be confirmed—protest and remonstrate.

5. You are instructed to vote that all and every person or persons, seized or possessed of any estate, real or personal, agreeable to the last establishment, be confirmed in their seizure and possession, to all intents and purposes in law, who have not forfeited their right to the protection of the State by their criminal practices towards the same. If this should not be confirmed—protest.

6. You are instructed to vote that Deputies to represent this State in a Continental Congress be appointed in and by the supreme Legislative body of the State, the form of nomination to be submitted to, if free, and also that all officers the influence of whose office is equally to extend to every part of the State, be appointed in the same manner and form—likewise give your consent to the establishing the old political divisions, if it should be voted in convention, or to new ones if similar. On such establishments taking place you are instructed to vote, in the general, that all officers, who are to exercise their authority in any of the said districts, be recommended to the trust only by the freemen of said division—to be subject, however, to the general laws and regulations of the State. If this should not be substantially confirmed—protest.

7. You are instructed to move and insist that the people you immediately represent be acknowledged to be a distinct county of this State as formerly of the late province, with the additional privilege of annually electing in their own officers both civil and military, together with the election of Clerks and Sheriffs, by the freemen of the same. The choice to be confirmed by sovereign authority of the State, and the officers so invested to be under the jurisdiction of the State and liable to its cognizance and inflictions, in case of malpractice. If this should not be confirmed, protest and remonstrate.

8. You are instructed to vote that no chief justice, no secretary of State, no auditor-general, no surveyor-general, no practicing lawyer, no clerk of any court of record, no sheriff, and no person holding a military office in this State, shall be a representative of the people in Congress or Convention. If this should not be confirmed—contend for it.

9. You are instructed to vote that all claims against the public, except such as accrue upon attendance of Congress or Convention, be first submitted to the inspection of a committee of nine or more

men, inhabitants of the county where said claimant is a resident, and without the approbation of said committee, it shall not be accepted by the public, for which purpose you are to move and insist that a law be enacted to impower the freemen of each county to choose a committee of not less than nine men, of whom none are to be military officers. If this should not be confirmed—protest and remonstrate.

10. You are instructed to refuse to enter into any combinations of secrecy as members of Congress or Convention, and also to refuse to subscribe any ensnaring jests binding you to an unlimited subjection to the determination of Congress or Convention.

11. You are instructed to move and insist that the public accounts fairly stated shall be regularly kept in proper books, open to the inspection of all persons whom it may concern. If this should not be confirmed—contend for it.

12. You are instructed to move and insist that the power of County Courts be much more extensive than under the former constitution, both with respect to matters of property and breaches of the peace. If not confirmed—contend for it.

13. You are instructed to assent and consent to the establishment of the Christian Religion as contained in the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, and more briefly comprised in the 39 Articles of the Church of England, excluding the 37th Article, together with all the Articles excepted and not to be imposed on dissenters by the act of toleration; and clearly held forth in the confession of faith compiled by the assembly of divines at Westminster, to be the Religion of the State, to the utter exclusion forever of all and every other (falsely so called) Religion, whether Pagan or Papal, and that the full, free and peaceable enjoyment thereof be secured to all and every constituent member of the State as their unalienable right as Freemen, without the imposition of rites and ceremonies, whether claiming civil or ecclesiastical power for their source, and that a confession and profession of the Religion so established shall be necessary in qualifying any person for public trust in the State. If this should not be confirmed—protest and remonstrate.

14. You are instructed to oppose to the utmost any particular church or set of clergymen being invested with power to decree rites and ceremonies and to decide in controversies of faith to be submitted to under the influence of penal laws—you are also to oppose the establishment of any mode of worship to be supported to the opposition of the rights of conscience, together with the destruction of private property. You are to understand that under modes of worship are comprehended the different forms of swearing by law required. You are moreover to oppose the establishing

an ecciesiastical supremacy in the sovereign authority of the State. You ars to oppose the toleration of the popish idolatrous worship. If this should not be confirmed—protest and remonstrate.

15. You are instructed to move and insist that not iess than four-fifths of the body of which you are members, shall, in voting, be deemed a majority. If this should not be confirmed—contend for it.

16. You are instructed to give your voices to and for every motion and bill made or brought into the Congress or Convention, whsre they appear to be for public utility and in no ways repugnant to the above instructions.

17. Gentiemen, the foregoing instructions, you are not only to look on as instructions, but as charges, to which you are desired to take special heed as the general rule of your conduct as our Representatives, and we expect you will exert yourseives to the utmost of your ability to obtain the purposes given you in chargs, and wherein you fall either in obtaining or opposing, you are hereby ordered to enter your protest against the vote of the Congress or Convention as is pointed out to you in the above instructions.

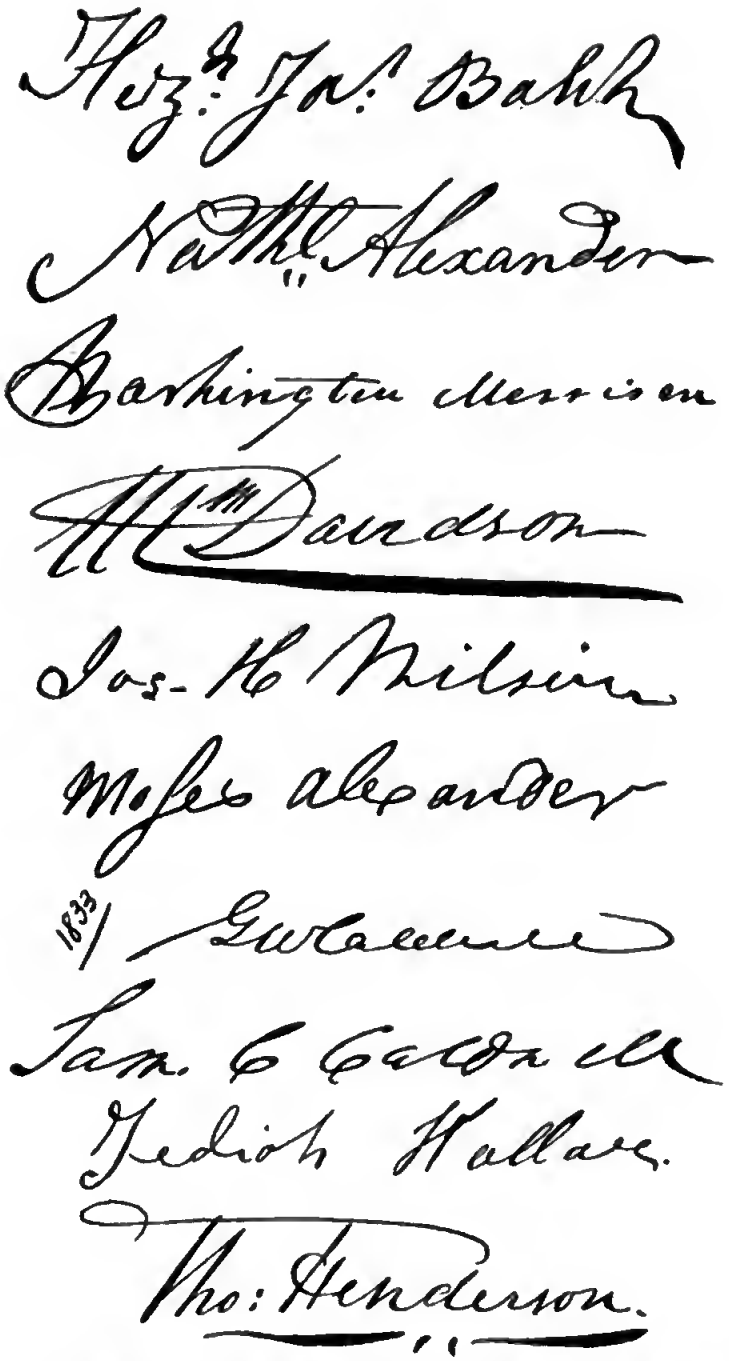
THREE COPIES OF THE DECLARATION.

As some writers were confused by the difference between the Resolves and the Declaration, so they were also by three different alleged copies of the latter. The first, or Martin copy, is given in the ninth chapter of the first volume, and was secured by Judge Martin, as he says, in Western North Carolina prior to 1800. As it would have been virtually impossible for an incorrect copy to have co-existed with the original, which was destroyed in 1800, this is obviously a genuine reproduction.

Following is the Davie copy, which was written from memory by John McKnitt Alexander soon after the burning of his house and the official papers:

1st. *Resolved*, That whosoever directiy or indirectiy abbetted or in any way or form countenanced the unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy to this country, to America, and to the inherent and inalienable rights of man.

2d. *Resolved*, That we, the citi ens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political band which have connected us to the



SIGNATURES OF PROMINENT CHARACTERS IN MECKLENBURG HISTORY.

mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown, and abjure all political connection, contract or association, with that nation who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

3d. *Resolved*, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people; are and of right ought to be a sovereign and self-governing association, under the control of no other power but that of our God and the general government of the Congress; to the maintenance of which independence, we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honour.

4th. *Resolved*, That as we now acknowledge the existence and control of no law or legal officer, civil or military, within this county, we do hereby ordain and adopt as a rule of life, all, each and every of our former laws, wherein, nevertheless, the crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, immunities, or authority therein.

5th. *Resolved*, That it is further decreed, that all, each and every military officer in this county is hereby reinstated in his former command and authority, he acting conformably to these regulations. And that every member present of this delegation, shall henceforth be a civil officer, viz: a Justice of the Peace, in the character of a "Committeeman," to issue process, hear and determine all matters of controversy according to said adopted laws, and to preserve peace, union and harmony in said county; and to use every exertion to spread the love of country and the fire of freedom throughout America, until a more general and organized government be established in this province.

The Garden copy, which is almost exactly similar to the Martin copy, was published in Garden's Anecdotes of the Revolution, in 1828, one year before the publication of Martin's history. Alexander Garden acknowledges as his source of information Dr. William Read, who attended Dr. Ephraim Brevard in his last illness in 1777, at the home of John McKnitt Alexander. Both the Garden and Martin copies are undoubtedly genuine reproductions of the original; the first was published in 1828 and the other in 1829, and Garden and Martin both stated that they did not know of the existence of the other copy until both had appeared in print. The Garden copy is as follows:

Resolved, That whoever directly or indirectly abets, or in any way, form, or manner, countenances the invasion of our rights, as attempted by the Parliament of Great Britain, is an enemy to his country, to America, and to the Rights of Man.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political bonds which have connected us with the Mother Country, and absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown, abjuring all political connection with a nation that has wantonly trampled on our right and liberties, and inhumanly shed the blood of Americans at Lexington.

Resolved, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people, that we are and of right ought to be a sovereign and self-governing people, under the power of God and the General Congress, to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation—our lives—our fortunes—and our sacred honoure.

Resolved, That we do hereby ordain and adopt, ae rules of conduct, all and each of our former laws, and the Crown of Great Britain cannot be considered, hereafter, ae holding any rights, privileges or immunities among us.

Resolved, That all officers, both civil and military, in this County, be entitled to exercise the same powers and authorities as heretofore—that every member of thie delegation ehall henceforth be a civil officer, and exercise the powers of a Juetice of the Peace, issue proceee, hear and determine controversies, according to law, preserve peace, union and harmony in the county, and use every exertion to spread the love of liberty and of country, until a more general and better organized eyetem of governmnet be established.

Resolved, That a copy of these Reeolutions be transmitted by express to the President of the Continental Congress, assembled at Philadelphia, to be laid before that body.

Resolves of May 31, 1775, *Copied from the South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal of June* 13, 1775, *No.* 498—*Printed at Charleston by Charles Crouch, on the Bay, Corner of Elliott Street.**

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, Mecklenburg County, May 31, 1775.

This day the Committee of this county met, and passed the following Resolvee:

WHEREAE, By an Addrese presented to His Majesty by both Houses of Parliament, in February last, the American colonies are declared

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*Copies of this paper are now on file in Charleston, S. C., and London, England.

to be in a state of actual rebellion, we conceive, that all laws and commissions confirmed by, or derived from the authority of the King or Parliament, are annulled and vacated, and the former civil constitution of these colonies, for the present, wholly suspended. To provide, in some degree, for the exigencies of this county, in the present alarming period, we deem it proper and necessary to pass the following Resolves, viz.:

I. That all commissions, civil and military, heretofore granted by the Crown, to be exercised in these colonies, are null and void, and the constitution of each particular colony wholly suspended.

II. That the Provincial Congress of each province, under the direction of the great Continental Congress, is invested with all legislative and executive powers within their respective provinces, and that no other legislative or executive power, does, or can exist, at this time, in any of these colonies.

III. As all former laws are now suspended in this province, and the Congress have not yet provided others, we judge it necessary, for the better preservation of good order, to form certain rules and regulations for the internal government of this county, until laws shall be provided for us by the Congress.

IV. That the inhabitants of this county do meet on a certain day appointed by this Committee, and having formed themselves into nine companies (to-wit), eight in the county, and one in the town of Charlotte, do chuse a Colonel and other military officers, who shall hold and exercise their several powers by virtue of this choice, and independent of the Crown of Great Britain, and former constitution of this province.

V. That for the better preservation of the peace and administration of justice, each of those companies do chuse from their own body, two discreet freeholders, who shall be empowered, each by himself and singly, to decide and determine all matters of controversy, arising within said company, under the sum of twenty shillings; and jointly and together, all controversies under the sum of forty shillings; yet so as that their decisions may admit of appeal to the Convention of the Select-Men of the county; and also that any one of these men shall have power to examine and commit to confinement persons accused of petit larceny.

VI. That those two Select-Men, thus chosen, do jointly and together chuse from the body of their particular company, two persons properly qualified to act as Constables, who may assist them in the execution of their office.

VII. That upon the complaint of any persons to either of these Select-Men, he do issue his warrant, directed to the Constable, com-

mandlng him to brlng the aggressor before him or them, to answer said complaint.

VIII. That thsse eighteen Select-Msn, thus appointed, do meet every third Thursday in January, Aprli, July, and October, at the Court-House, in Charlotte, to hear and determine all mattere of controversy, for sums exceeding forty shillings, also appeale; and in caees of felony, to commit the person or persone convicted thereof to cloes confinement, until the Provincial Congress shall provide and establish laws and modes of proceeding in all such casss.

IX. That these eighteen Select-Men, thus convsned, do chuse a Clerk to record the transactions of said Convention, and that said Clerk, upon the application of any person or persons aggrieved, do issue his warrant to ons of the Constablee of the company to which the offender belongs, directing said Constable to summons and warn said offendsr to appear bsfore the Convention, at their next meeting, to answer ths aforssaid complaint.

X. That any psrson making complaint upon oath, to the Clerk, or any member of the Convention, that he has reason to suspsct, that any person or persons indebted to him, in a sum abovs forty shillings, intend clandestinely to withdraw from the county, without paying such debt, the Clerk or such msmber shall issus his warrant to the Constable, commanding him to take said person or persons into safe custody, until the nsxt sitting of the Convention.

XI. That when a debtor for a sum below forty shillings shall abscond and leave ths county, the warrant granted as aforesaid, shall extend to any goods or chattels of said debtor, ae may be found, and such goods or chattels be seized and held in custody by the Constable, for the space of thirty days; in which time, if ths debtor fall to rsturn and discharge the debt, the Constable shall return ths warrant to one of the Select-Men of ths company, where the goods are found, who shall issus ordsrs to the Constable to sell such a part of said goode as shall amount to the sum due; That when the debt exceeds forty shillings, the rsturn shall be made to the Convention, who shall issue orders for sale.

XII. That all receivers and collectors of quit-rents, public and county taxss, do pay the sams into the hands of the chairman of this Committee, to be by them disbursed as the public exigencies may require; and that euch receivers and collectors proceed no further in their office, until they be approvsd of by, and have given to, this Committee, good and sufficient security, for a faithful return of such monies when collected.

XIII. That the Committee be accountable to the county for the application of all monies received from such public officers.

XIV. That all these officers hold their commissions during the pleasure of their sevsral constituents.

XV. That this committee will sustain all damages that ever hereafter may accrue to all or any of these officers thus appointed, and thus acting, on account of their obedience and conformity to these Resolves.

XVI. That whatever person shall hereafter receive a commission from ths Crown, or attempt to exercise any such commission heretofore received, shall be deemed an enemy to his country, and upon information being being made to the Captain of the company in which he resides, the said company shall cause him to be apprehended, and conveyed before the two Select-Men of the said company, who, upon proof of the fact, shall commit him, the said offender, to safe custody, until the next sitting of the Committee, who shall deal with him as prudence may direct.

XVII. That any person refusing to yield obedience to the above Resolves, shall be considered equally criminal, and liable to the same punishment, as the offenders above last mentioned.

XVIII. That these Resolves be in full force and virtue, until instructions from the Provincial Congress, regulating the jurisprudence of the province, shall provide otherwise, or the legislative body of Great Britain, resigns its unjust and arbitrary pretentions with respect to America.

XIX. That the eight militia companies in the county, provide themselves with proper arms and accoutrements, and hold themselves in readiness to execute the commands and directions of the General Congress of this province and this Committee.

XX. That the Committee appoint Colonel Thomas Polk, and Doctor Joseph Kenedy, to purchase 300 lb. of powder, 600 lb. of lead, 1,000 flints, for the use of the militia of this county, and deposit the same in such place as the Committee may hereafter direct.

Signed by order of the Committee.

EPH. BREVARD,
Clerk of the Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN JOHN VAUGHN AND COLONEL PETER FORCE.

The following letters were secured many years ago through the kindness of William L. Force, of Washington, D. C., and are here published for the first time.* John Vaughn, whose inquiry elicited the valuable reply from Col. Force, was born in England in 1756, was a brother of

*Preserved in manuscript by Lyman J. Draper.

Benjamin Vaughn, the friend and correspondent of Franklin, came to America in 1776, and became acquainted with Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Adams and others; was president of the American Philosophical Society and a man of extensive learning and strong character, and died in Philadelphia in 1841.

Colonel Peter Force, historian, was born at Passaic Falls, New Jersey, November 26, 1790. His father, William Force, was a soldier in the Revolution, and moved to New York city in 1793, and his son there learned the printer's trade and was president of the Typographical Society in 1812. In 1815, he moved to Washington City, where he published an annual called the National Calendar, from 1820 to 1836; in 1823, he established the *National Journal* in support of Adams for the presidency; was councilman and alderman; mayor from 1836 to 1840; rose to the rank of major-general of militia; and was president of the National Institute. He published several volumes of importance, the greatest of them being the American Archives, in nine volumes. Gen. Force died in Washington January 23, 1868, leaving two sons, William L. Force and Manning F. Force, the latter having been a general in the Civil War, and afterwards becoming a judge in Ohio.

In reading these letters, it is to be remembered that they were written in 1841, and it is obvious that neither of the writers had read even all the literature on the subject which was then obtainable. Col. Force recognizes the overwhelming evidence in support of the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration, and for want of a better explanation of the difference between the Declaration and the Resolves, endeavors as others have done, to account for it on the assumption that there was but one meeting of the committee and that one or the other of the two documents was incorrect. Not until the publication of the Colonial Records, nearly half a century later, was it known that these meetings were frequent not only in Mecklenburg, but in other counties in North Carolina, and then it was made known that

the Resolves were adopted at a meeting of the Mecklenburg Committee held eleven days after the convention, and that they were amended and added to at similar meetings convened subsequently.

(*From John Vaughn to Col. Force.*)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26, 1841.

Peter Force, Esq., Washington:

DR. SIR:—Mr. Jefferson has been accused of borrowing from the Mecklenburg, N. C., Declaration sundry expressions which he made use of in his draught of the Declaration of Independence, and the question was discussed at a meeting of our Historical Society, when a paragraph was produced from a newspaper stating that you had found a North Carolina paper in which the Mecklenburg Declaration was published soon after the resolutions were adopted, which did not contain the expressions said to be borrowed by Mr. Jefferson. Knowing your correctness, they were desirous of learning whether you had authorized such information. Oblige me by informing me when the Mecklenburg Declaration was made, and what was the date of the newspaper and its title, and whether the expressions alluded to were not found in the original Declaration, and in the published one, and, if not, when probably they were introduced in future publications and at what time.

It is desirable to put this question to rights whilst it can be done, and no evidence can be more conclusive than yours.

I remain yours truly,

JNO. VAUGHN.

(*From Col. Force to John Vaughn.*)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1841.

DEAR SIR:—I avail myself of the earliest opportunity in my power to reply to your letter of the 26th of November. The Mecklenburg Resolutions, commonly called "The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence," were adopted in May, 1775. There are two papers which are said to be copies of these Resolutions, one is in manuscript (A), where the Resolutions are dated May 20th; the other is printed (B), where they are dated May 31st* of that year. You ask if certain expressions are not found in the original Declaration, and in the published one. By "the original Declaration" I suppose you mean

*A, was the Declaration; B, was the Resolves.—D. A. T.

the manuscript copy; for of the existence of the original at this time nothing is known. We are told that the original book, that is, the book in which the Resolutions were originally entered, was burned in April, 1800. It is not pretended that the manuscript now in the executive office at Raleigh is the original Declaration—there it purports to be nothing more than a mere copy, and is incorporated into a notice of the transactions of that period, drawn up some time afterwards, apparently for publication. When it was written is not stated, but it bears evidence on the face of it that it was written after the 4th of July, 1776.* It was first published in the Raleigh *Register* of April 30, 1819. "The expressions Mr. Jefferson has been accused of borrowing for his draft of the Declaration of Independence," are found in this copy.

That the Resolutions were published soon after its date, Governor Martin's Proclamation of the 8th of August, 1775, furnishes evidence. The Governor says: "And whereas, I have also seen a most infamous publication in the Cape Fear *Mercury*, importing to be the Resolves of a set of people styling themselves a committee for the county of Mecklenburg, most traitorously declaring the entire dissolution of the Laws, Government and Constitution of their county, and setting up a system of Rule and Regulation repugnant to the Laws, and subversive of His Majesty's Government." After a careful research and extensive inquiry, I have not been so fortunate as to find a copy of this newspaper, and, of course, have never said that I had found a North Carolina newspaper in which the Mecklenburg Declaration was published soon after the Resolutions were adopted.

But, I have two of the early printed copies of the Mecklenburg Resolutions. One is in the New York *Journal* of the 29th of June, the other in the Massachusetts *Spy* of the 12th of July, 1775. The Resolutions, then dated May 31st, do not contain the expressions you refer to. They were printed in New York more than a year before the Declaration of Independence, in less than a month after their date, within a week of the time when the messenger by whom they were transmitted to the Continental Congress was in Philadelphia, and at the very time when the publication of a forged or false copy must have been followed by instant detection and exposure. They were then received as genuine, and I believe their authority has not, to this day, been disputed. With regard to the date, it is possible that in transcribing or printing a figure (3) may have been substituted* for a (2), and then made May 31st instead

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*The copy referred to was the Davie copy, made in 1800.—D. A. T.

of May 21st. This is altogether possible;* but it does not change the character or affect the genuineness of the paper. It is proper to call your attention to the fact that though the printed copy contains the Resolutions which form the Declaration of Independence, it does not give all the Resolves adopted at the same time by the Committee. This remark applies also to the manuscript copy; but there is this difference between the two copies—the writer of the manuscript takes no notice of any omitted resolutions; he gives five (numbering the Preamble as one of them), as all that were "unanimously ordained," leaving every one to believe, and such has been the universal belief, that he had given the whole. The printed copy of the 29th of June, after the Preamble and four Resolutions, gives the substance of the succeeding eleven, and then the sixteenth Resolve at length.* The eleven omitted Resolutions relate exclusively to the county of Mecklenburg, or to the province of North Carolina, and from the "*System of Rule and Regulation*," for the temporary government of that county or the province mentioned in Gov. Martin's Proclamation. As these eleven Resolutions apply only to the local affairs of the county or province, we can readily account for the omission by a printer in New York; but it is not easy to imagine why the same Resolutions (that is, the Resolutions containing the Rules and Regulations), were omitted by the writer of the manuscript, if they were in his possession when he drew up his narrative, unless we suppose he intended to cover the omission by his 5th resolution.

The two copies differ very widely in another respect. The manuscript does not "declare the *entire dissolution* of the Laws, Government and Constitution of this country." It applies to Mecklenburg county alone; that county only is declared independent—"a sovereign and self-governing association" by itself, separated alike from the Crown and the province, and leaving North Carolina and all the

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*The subsequent discovery of the full series of resolves in the South Carolina *Gazette and Country Journal* confirmed the correctness of the date (May 31), when they were adopted. For reasons unknown, the Declaration of May 20th was not submitted for publication.—D. A. T.

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*The entire set of Resolves of the 31st of May had not at this period been discovered, and hence Col. Force was not aware that they really numbered twenty beside the Preamble. It is also to be borne in mind that he was endeavoring to construe the Resolves as the Declaration, when in fact they were merely supplementary.—D. A. T.

other colonies in subjection to the Crown. The Declaration in the printed copy is of an entirely different character. It does declare "the entire dissolution" in that the whole country is declared independent.* The Declaration is not for one county of one colony; it is for all the colonies.

It is a Declaration of the independence of the United Colonies, and made by men who saw far into the future—whose patriotism was not limited by the boundaries of their own county. At that early day the men of Mecklenburg marked out the true course to be pursued by the whole continent for a redress of grievances; this was afterwards found to be the only course. When they took their ground they stood alone—their own province of North Carolina did not join them. They did not ask their fellow subjects to unite with them in so daring an enterprise without first encountering the peril themselves. They did not wait for others to take the first step—they did not stand at ease until the whole were prepared to advance in line; but they boldly and fearlessly marched out to the front, inviting by their example all the rest to follow. These men were the first to declare that the authority of the King and Parliament over "their colonies" was annulled and vacated. They were the first to declare "that the Provincial Congress of each province, under the direction of the great Continental Congress, is invested with all legislative and executive power, within their respective provinces, and that *no* other legislative or executive power does, or can at this time exist in any of these colonies." They were the first to incur the responsibility, whatever it might be, of making such a declaration, and publishing it to the world.

The Resolutoins were immediately forwarded by an express to the Continental Congress. I need not ask which of the two Declarations, the "manuscript" or the "printed" would be the most appropriate for such a special communication—that which related to the separation of a single county from a province, then represented by three delegates in that body; or that which in substance and in terms was a full and complete Declaration of Independence of all the colonies? With one, the Congress had nothing to do, while North Carolina was firm (and North Carolina was never otherwise than firm) in her support of the Continental measures. The other presented for consideration a question which no other body of men on the continent was competent to decide. What was the result of

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*The convention of May 20th declared the independence of "the citizens of Mecklenburg county," while the Resolves of May 31st "conceive" the suspension of "*the former civil constitution of these colonies.*"—D. A. T.

the mission? The Congress, as will be seen by their Declaration of the 6th of July,* believed it inexpedient at the time to declare independence. The people of Mecklenburg acquiesced in this decision, and fell back into line; their delegates in the next Provincial Congress, held at Hillsboro, in August, 1775, united with the other members in all their proceedings, and we find subscribed to the "Test," adopted and signed on the 23d of August, which begins with these words: "We, the subscribers, professing our allegiance to the King, and acknowledging the constitutional executive power of government"—the names of Thomas Polk, John McKnitt Alexander, John Phifer, Waightstill Avery, with one hundred and eighty others, members of that Congress.

It has been suggested that there were two sets of Resolves adopted —two separate and distinct Declarations made on two different days—one by a convention, another by a committee of Mecklenburg county, and that the manuscript copy is the record of the proceedings of one of these meetings, the printed copy of the other meeting. But this is a mere assumption not supported by a particle of evidence. The writer of the manuscript mentions but one. None of the survivors in 1830 of those who were inhabitants of Mecklenburg county in May, 1775, and present when the resolutions were adopted, speak of two Declarations.** But one messenger was sent by the Committee to the Continental Congress with "The Declaration." Gov. Martin alluded to one only, which had then been printed, and we find one printed six weeks before the date of his Proclamation corresponding so exactly with his description of it as to leave no room for doubt that it is the identical paper he denounces as "the *Resolves* of a set of people styling themselves *a committee for the county of Mecklenburg*, declaring *the entire dissolution* of the Laws, Government and Constitution of *this country*, and setting up *a system of Rule and Regulation*," etc.

In answering your letter, my dear sir, I have endeavoured to be as brief as possible to notice such points only as were necessary, and to avoid everything that had not a direct bearing upon your questions; yet I am conscious that I have extended mine to an unreasonable length. But upon looking it over, I see nothing that

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*6th of July, 1775.—D. A. T.

**They were called upon to certify specifically that the Declaration was made and they did so. There was only one Declaration, and there was no occasion for remarks about the Resolves of May 31. Meetings were held at intervals during the entire year, but were not mentioned in a discussion wholly concerned with the Convention of May 20.—D. A. T.

strikes me as proper to be omitted, so I send it all, trusting to your patience and good nature to find a suitable excuse for me. If I have succeeded in establishing a single truth, or in removing a single doubt—if I have cleared away one of the many clouds of error, that for twenty years have thrown so much darkness around this brilliant star in our history, I shall be entirely satisfied. For the convenience, I add copies of the two papers marked A and B, I have referred to so often.

Very respectfully, etc.,

[Signed.] PETER FORCE.

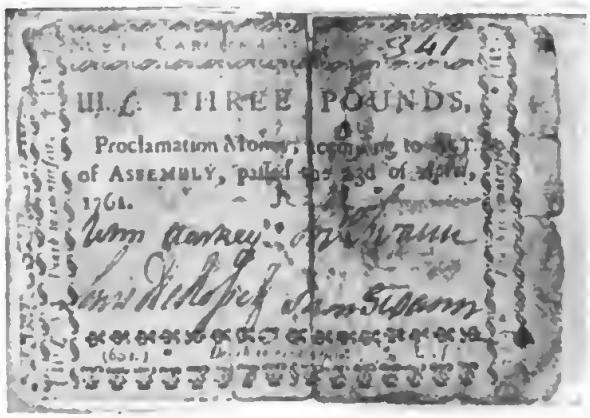
John Vaughn, Esq., Philadelphia.

GOV. SWAIN'S LETTERS.

David Lowry Swain, son of George Swain, was born near Asheville, Buncombe county, North Carolina, January 4, 1801. He was educated in Asheville, attended the State University for a short while, studied law under the direction of Judge John L. Taylor in Raleigh, served as member of the General Assembly, Solicitor of the Edenton district, member of the State Board of Internal Improvements, trustee of the University, Judge of the Superior Court, and was elected Governor in 1832, being then only thirty-one years of age. He was elected president of the University in 1835, and served in that capacity until his death, August 27, 1868. He organized the historical society of the University in 1844, and in 1855, he was appointed State Historical Agent. In this position he did work of great and lasting value in securing and preserving documents of importance. His generosity in assisting Bancroft, Lossing, Hawks, Wheeler, Randall and other historians without reward in any form, attests the sterling character of the man.

Governor Swain probably devoted more time to the study of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence and the involved questions than did any other man. He examined carefully all the available testimony in a spirit in which even his unswerving patriotism and love for his native State could not influence him in his search for truth. Of the authority of the Declaration, he had no doubts, but he could not satisfy himself as to the details. It matters not to

COAT OF ARMS OF THE PHIFER FAMILY, 1760.



PROCLAMATION MONEY.

UNIV. OF MICH.

us to-day whether the Declaration was made May 20 or May 31, but to Governor Swain, it was a matter of importance to accurately and positively determine every item of historical importance. No one has ever disputed the account of the resolves of May 31, which were published at the time, and when the discussion arose, the forthcoming evidence proved the facts of the convention of May 20. Then some writers undertook to reconcile the two or prove there was but one, but there were the two sets of resolutions and all finally came to the same conclusion as did Governor Swain, as is shown in the following correspondence.

*(Gov. Swain to Hon. Benson J. Lossing.)**

CHAPEL HILL, Dec. 20, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 14th was received this morning. In reply to your enquiries about the Mecklenburg Declaration, I find myself constrained to say several things which might be much more satisfactorily communicated if I had you before me in the midst of the books and documents to which I must necessarily refer.

The preface to the State Pamphlet, of which you speak, was written by me for Gov. Stokee. The report of the committee (p. 9) was drawn by Mr. Badger, of the United States Senate, the brother-in-law of Gen. J. G. Polk, Chairman, and the son-in-law of Colonel Wm. Polk. The latter was the only surviving field officer of the North Carolina line, a shrewd observer, and of unquestioned truthfulness, and it was he who first called attention to the subject by the publication which produced the correspondence between Adams and Jefferson.

Neither Gov. Martin's Proclamation, nor the five Resolutions in the American Archives (Vol. XI., p. 855), had then been disinterred by Col. Force, and it is not very surprising that in the then state of facts I should have yielded to the force of my own argument. (Gov. Stoke's preface.)

The entire series of Resolutions adopted 31st of May (2d Wheeler, p. 255), was first discovered in the Charleston Library by Dr. Joseph Johnson, after repeated searches made at my instance, was copied

*Benson John Lossing, born in New York, February 12, 1813, author of the Pictoral Field Book of the Revolution, Life of Washington, and other books. Died near Dover Plains, New Jersey, June 3, 1891.—D. A. T.

and communicated to me, and by me sent to Mr. Bancroft, at London. He had found it there before my letter reached him, but not until after Dr. Johnson had sent it to me.

All the original papers which were copied in the State Pamphlet are now in my possession. I have examined Dr. Smyth's pamphlet, Mr. Tucker's life of Jefferson, and probably all that has been written, and worth reading upon the subject. There may have been a meeting of the Committee on the 20th, and resolutions may have been adopted; but there is no evidence satisfactory to my mind if it be so, that the papers purporting to be Mecklenburg Declaration are true copies of the original record. If they be, where were they made and by whom?

The Davie paper, as we call it, (State Pamphlet, pp. 14, 15, 16), shown to be in the handwriting of John McKnitt Alexander, in whose house the original was burned in April, 1800, was written in September, 1800, about five months after the destruction of the record. It was not taken from the record, it is not shown to be the copy of a copy, or that there was a copy extant in September, 1800.* In form it appears to be a narrative of past events, not a record of present proceedings. Compare it with the copy in second Martin's History of North Carolina, page 574, and the discrepancies are numerous and remarkable. The former consists of five, the latter of six resolutions. The former speaks in the past, the latter in the present time ;and in fine the latter is not merely an enlarged, but an improved edition.* I wrote to Judge Martin in 1842, requesting to be informed when and by whom his copy was furnished, but I did not succeed in extracting a reply.**

Without entering farther into the enquiry than to call attention to the two facts which follow, I feel free to say that I regard the paper of the 31st as the better, supposing both to be genuine.

1. You will perceive from the editorial copied from the Raleigh *Register* (p. 23), that previous to February, 1820, Col. Polk, who was present at the meeting held, "thought there were errors as to the

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*The "Davie paper" was written from memory by John McKnitt Alexander, and the fact that its variance from the genuine (Martin's) copy is no greater, is evidence that John McKnitt Alexander was thoroughly acquainted with the original document. See his certificate.—D. A. T.

**Martin testified to Dr. Hawks that he secured the copy before 1800 from some one (not an Alexander) in Western North Carolina, but that at that late date, he did not remember the name of the person.—D. A. T.

names of the secretary, etc." There was but one clerk on the 31st, Eph. Brevard. Is it probable that a committee organized under the articles of the American Association would have had two clerks at any time?*

2. How is it to be accounted for that the Resolutions of the 31st make no reference to the proceedings of the 20th, if the former were not merely more important than but the foundation of the latter?

Dr. Brevard died in a short time, and was no doubt succeeded in his office as clerk of the committee by J. McK. Alexander. Mr. Alexander's house was burned in April, 1800, and with it, as was supposed, the only written memorial of a most interesting and important historical event. The narrative sent to Gen. Davie was probably the most accurate account of the great transaction which his memory enabled him to furnish. Be this as it may, the evidence that the paper published in the Cape Fear *Mercury* and denounced by Gov. Martin; that transmitted by Gov. Wright to Lord Dartmouth, and the official dispatch forwarded by Capt. Jack to the Continental Congress are identical with the copy discovered in Charleston, is exceeding strong, if not conclusive.

The evidence of Gen. Graham on the point to which you refer, goes very far towards identifying the Resolutions of the 31st as those discussed in his hearing. The statement of John Simeson (p. 25), which seems not to have attracted your attention, appears to me to strip the enquiry almost of reasonable doubt. At the distance of fifty years the memory of no man can be relied upon as to dates and precise form of expression, while there are substantial facts so remarkable that no man can forget them.

"As to the names of those who drew up the Declaration, I am inclined to think Dr. Brevard was the principal, from his known talents in composition. * * *

"It was *towards the close of* May, 1775. In addition to which I have said the same committee appointed three men to secure all the military stores for the county's use. Thomas Polk, Jonn Phifer and Joseph Kennedy. I was under arms near the head of the line near Col. Polk, and heard him distinctly read a long string of grievances, the Declaration and military order above." Apply this statement of Mr. Simeson to the last of the series of the Resolutions of the 31st of May. "That the Committee appoint Col. Thomas Polk and Dr. Joseph Kennedy to purchase 300 lbs. of powder, 600 pounds of lead, 1,000 flints for the use of the county and deposit the same in such places as the Committee may hereafter direct.

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*There was but one Secretary May 20.—D. A. T.

"Signed by order of the Committee, Ephraim Brevard, Clerk of the Committee."

There is something potential in this closing resolution decidedly Cromwellian, and in unison with the character of the sturdy Scotch-Irish Presbyterian from whom it emanated:

"Then put your trust in God, my boys,
And keep your powder dry."

Queen's College was the Faneuil Hall of the South. Are you familiar with its history? Previous to its establishment there were but two chartered seminaries of learning in the province—Edenton and New Bern Academies. None but a member of the Established Church was eligible to the office of trustee or instructor, and the latter even appointed by the Governor. The Presbyterians applied to the Colonial Assembly for an unrestricted charter for a college in a county named in compliment to the King and Queen, Mecklenburg (Strelitz), the native place of the latter, in a town bearing the name of his consort, for an institution to be known by the titular distinction. The bill passed the Commons, of course; the Council did not choose to breast the storm of popular indignation, which a rejection would have excited. Gov. Tryon had not the firmness to disallow it;" but the triple compliment to royalty availed little on the other side of the Atlantic, and a year afterwards, 1771, the charter was "repealed by a royal proclamation." It continued to exist nevertheless, and the first Legislature under the State Constitution, in 1777, gave it a charter by the name of Liberty Hall Academy. In accordance with the instruction of the people of Mecklenburg, the Constitution of 1776 made the creation of a University imperative upon the Legislature and declared that no preference should be given to one religious denomination over another. So far as Mecklenburg was concerned, the war of the Revolution was a war waged mainly for religious liberty, and this was the seminal principle which made it, "the most rebellious county in America." The instructions, etc., (2d Wheeler, p. 260) should bear date in September, 1776, instead 1775. I have the original papers before me. You are probably aware that Foote and others, regarding it as dated in 1775, rely upon it as giving collateral support to the Declaration of the 20th.

It is proper that I should apprise you that Dr. Smyth, of Charleston; Gov. Graham and Judge Cameron, and many others, concur with Dr. Hawks in the opinion that the authenticity of the latter paper cannot be controverted.

While I have never assumed to speak excathedra upon this subject, I have never concealed my opinion from my friends. Wheeler

and Wiley were fully apprised of them, and the former persisted in maintaining the authenticity of the paper despite of assurances from me that none of the gentlemen* to whom his book is dedicated would sustain him. If you publish the sketch of Gov. Caswell, sent you sometime since, please strike out the words "in conjunction with Col. Lillington." The statement implying a divided command was first made by Jones and followed by Wheeler, in entire disregard or ignorance of all the evidence, traditionary and written on the subject and in the teeth of records of uncontrovertable verity. The very Assembly, which in April, 1776, gave Caswell a vote of thanks and promoted him to the office of Brigadier General of the New Berne District, appointed John Ashe Brigadier General of the Wilmington District, over the head of Lillington. I sat down without any intention of writing so long a letter. The day is very cold and my fingers very numb, and I have written in unavoidable haste. You will read, however, if you succeeded in deciphering it at all, with unavoidable deliberation. You may show it to Mr. Bancroft if you choose.

Yours very truly,

D. L. SWAIN.

You must not infer from what I have said that I do not consider Col. Lillington to have been a meritorious officer. Very far from it. I mean simply to say, that at Moore's Creek he acted, and was regarded universally, as a subordinate.

(*Governor Swain to Hon. George Bancroft.*)**

CHAPEL HILL, 6th March, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your note of the 1st was received yesterday. The

*"To George Bancroft, LL. D., whose writings have marked the age in which he lives, and the only historian who has done justice to North Carolina; to Peter Force, of Washington City, whose patient labors and indefatigable research have proved his early patriotism; and to David L. Swain, LL. D., whose native worth, whose services and whose talents are alike her pride and ornament."—Wheeler's Dedication.

**George Bancroft, born in Worcester, Massachusetts, October 3, 1800, graduated at Harvard in 1817, studied in Europe until 1822, Secretary of the Navy in Polk's Cabinet, Minister to England from 1846 to 1849, Minister to Germany from 1867 to 1874. First notable work, "History of the Colonization of the United States," published in 1834. Greatest work, History of the United States in ten volumes. Died in Washington, January 17, 1891.—D. A. T.

copy of my report, to which you refer, is, as you perceive from the date, a corrected reprint of the one sent you a year ago.* The reply of Lord Shaftebury, a copy of which yon were so kind as to send me, was not received until after my report to the General Assembly was puhlished. I wish very much it was in my power to have a personal conference with yon in relation to the Meckienhnrg Reeolutions, and other events in our Revolutionary history. I have held very free and full discnssion with Dr. Hawks after a minute examination of all the papers at my command, and we understand each other better, and are more nearly together in opinion than we were at the time we appeared before your Historical Society. I would like very mnch to go over the same ground with you. He never saw the evidence on which I rely as conclusive until his arrival here in June last, after the delivery of hie lectnre in Charlotte. At the close of the examination I gave him a paper copied helow. and expressed the opinion that every fact set forth might be embodied in a *special verdict*, and estahlished hy the evidence before us, if an issue were made up and suhmitted to a jury.

"The documentary evidence in my poseession satisfiee me that there was a meeting of the Citizens of Mecklenhurg, at Charlotte, on the 19th and 20th of May, 1775, and that resolutione in relation to independence were discussed and adopted. I entertain no doubt that the record of the proceedings of the Meckienhurg Committee was hurned in the home of John McKnitt Alexander, in the month of Aprii, 1800, and that the Davie paper containe what Gen. Graham, Coi. Wm. Poik, and other gentiemen of high character, whose certificatee appear in the State Pamphlet, believed to he a true narrative of the transactions of these two days. I have seen no paper purporting to he a copy of the resolutions, which I suppose to be of earlier date than September, 1800.

"I entertain the opinion that the resointions of the 31st May were the resointione published in the *Cape Fear Mercury*, and referred to in the Proclamation of Governor Martin, and that there was no contemporaneous puhiication of the proceedings of the 19 and 20 of May. That a copy of the record of these events was placed in the hande of Dr. Williamson, with the intent that they ehould find a place in history of North Carolina, I helieve to be incontrovertable."

I send you by the present mail a copy of the *University Magazine* for Novemher. The leading article on the hattie of Moore'e Creek is worthy of yonr attention. In addition to the authorities relied upon by Prof. Huhbard, the articie Caswell, in Roger's Biographical Dictionary, and more especially a note in 2d Wiiliamson, N. C., pp.

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*Refers to hie report as State Historical Agent.—D. A. T.

277-78, which escaped the research of Prof. H., supply direct and positive evidence of the accuracy of Prof H.'s conclusions. Williamson was at the head of the medical staff of our Revolutionary Army, was not merely contemporary with Caswell, but knew him familiarly during the most interesting period of his life, and survived him many years. But for Caswell's resignation he would have been his colleague in the Convention that formed the Federal Constitution in 1787.

Yours very truly,

D. L. SWAIN.

Hon. George Bancroft.

Who was Col. Grey of the Loyal Militia of S. C., whose MS. you placed in the possession of Prof. Riven, of Columbia? Sabine makes no mention of him. May I publish the MS.?*

(Governor Swain to Hon. George Bancroft.)

CHAPEL HILL, 18th March, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR:—I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to reply to your note of the 11th, which arrived during my absence of a few days in attendance upon a meeting of the Green Mountain Association at Greensborough.

There is no document which fixes with certainty the date of the first meeting in Mecklenburg; nor, with the exception of a series of doggerel verses which have recently come into my possession, is there any paper containing a direct reference to the subject, which I suppose to be of earlier date than September, 1800. The conclusion at which I have arrived is founded upon a chain of facts and inferences which I could very readily present to your consideration, if we were together with the papers before us, but which I cannot very readily explain in writing.

The inquiry, indeed, seems to be, at present, of little importance, since it is concluded (conceded) on all sides that the resolutions of the 31st May were the resolves published in the *Cape Fear Mercury*, and transmitted by Gov. Martin to the English Government. The last paragraph on p. 12 of the State Pamphlet, states that at the close of the proceedings on 20th May "a select committee was appointed to draw a more full and definite statement of grievances." It is not reasonable to suppose that the committee met on

*Col. Robt. Grey commanded a company in the regiment of South Carolina Loyalists, and his interesting narrative of Whig and Tory warfare in South Carolina in 1780-81 was published in the North Carolina University Magazine for November, 1858.—D. A. T.

the 31st without prsconcert and preliminary arrangement, adopted a series of resolutions and adjourned. There can be no doubt that independent of ths committee there was a numerous meeting of citizens, called by a summons from Col. Polk. This meeting probably agreed upon some general principles which the committee was expectsd to embody in propsr form and present to the Continental Congress. The Davie Paper is simply the narrative of these events, according to the recollection of John McKnitt Alexander, drawn up after ths destruction of the original record.

A note on page 5 of the State Pamphlet gives us the assurance of Gov. Stokss that in 1793 he saw in the hands of Dr. Williamson, in Fayetteville, a copy of this record, together with a letter from J. McKnitt Alexander in relation to it. I wrote the note myself undsr the direction of Gov. Stokes; and though I know he had an exceedingly retentive memory, did not at the time attach much importance to it. I have now before me a letter from Israel Pickens, whom I knew familiarly from my boyhood until the period of his dsath. He reprssented my native district in Congress during the War of 1812, and was the first Governor of the State of Alabama. He died in Cuba, after his election to the Senate of the United States. I know no living man whose testimony is entitled to higher consideration than that of Gov. Davie, Judge Cameron and Gov. Pickens. Gov. Picksn's letter is addressed to his father-in-law, Gen. William Lewis, and is dated 23d March, 1823.

"Agreeably to your request, I have made from my best recollsction a statemsnt of the proceedings of the Mecklenburg Convention of 1775, as related to me many years ago by John McKnitt Alexander, Esq., formerly and until his death a resident of that county. The relation of that transaction by that remarkable old man made a strong impression on my mind, as well as it formed a curious part of the history of my native county, and because my informant himself was a member of the Convention and proverbial for his scrupulous accuracy in recollecting and detailing events. The following is concisely the substance of his narrative:

"Understanding that Davie or Hugh Williamson was about to write a history of N. Carolina some twsive years ago, I apprised him of the circumstances of the Convention of Mecklsnburg. He informed me that he had many years previously been informed of it by Gen. Steele and others, but compared their acts of anticipation of the American Independence to that whereby Virginia had claimed the titls of the *Ancient Dominion* on account of having declared in favor of Charlss the Second sometime before the restoration took place in England, both svents being expected long before.

"Whatever credit this small revolution may reflect on its author for patriotism, or whatever discredit for imprudsnce, or as a his-

torical fact, the relation here given is believed to be derived from a correct source and faithfully detailed.

Yours most obt.,

ISRAEL PICKENS.

The poem to which I refer above bears date 18th March, 1777, extends thro' 260 lines, and is of unquestionable authenticity. It opens as follows:

"THE MECKLENBURG CENSOR.

"When Mecklenburg's fantastic rabble,
Renowned for censure, scold and gabble,
In Charlotte met in giddy council,
To lay the Constitution's ground sill,
By choosing men both learned and wise,
Who clearly could with half-shut eyes,
See mill-stones through, or spy a plot,
Whether existed such or not;
Who always could at noon define
Whether the sun or moon did shine,
And by philosophy tell whether
It was dark or sunny weather;
And sometimes, when their wits were nice,
Could well distinguish men from mice.
First to withdraw from British trust,
In Congress they, the very first,
They their independence did declare."

I am ashamed to send you this very hasty and almost illegible communication. I must either do so, however, or loose a "mail," and under your injuction of haste do not feel at liberty to delay my reply for trivial causes.

Yours very truly,

D. L. SWAIN.

Hon. George Bancroft.

(*Governor Swain to Hon. H. S. Randall.*)**

CHAPEL HILL, 6th April, 1858.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 31st ult. was received by yester-

---

**Henry S. Randall, born in New York in 1811, graduated at Union College, and studied law, but never practiced, Secretary of the State of New York in 1851; member of the General Assembly in 1871; published several volumes of his writings; author of Life of Thomas Jefferson (1758); died in Cortland, New York, in August, 1876.

day's mail. By turning to the 18th page of my Report as Historical Agent to the General Assembly of North Carolina, a copy of which I send you, you will find a letter from Dr. Hawks, in which he assures me that he will put no portion of his forthcoming History to press without submitting it to my examination. That assurance has since been repeated orally and in writing, and I am in daily expectation of his arrival here with the MS. of his second volume** in order to afford the fairest opportunity for joint personal revision. Under these circumstances, I do not feel myself at liberty to anticipate or forestall him by any authorized publication of my views with respect to the Mecklenburg Resolutions.

My letters to Mr. Bancroft were hastily written, and in their present shape, are unworthy of incorporation in such a work as yours. They contain, nevertheless, nothing which I do not believe to be true and susceptible of proof from evidence in my possession. The facts and inferences are entirely at your service and may be used at your discretion, in the composition of your narrative.

You remark that the main question, so far *as Mr. Jefferson is concerned*, is this: "Is the Alexander copy of the Mecklenburg Resolutions *genuine*?" The paper *is* unquestionably *genuine*. I have it before me, in the well-known hand-writing of John McKnitt Alexander. But what is it? It is not the record of the Mecklenburg Committee that perished in the fire which consumed Mr. Alexander's home in April, 1800; and this paper bears date in the following September. It is not a transcript, therefore, of the original record. If it be the copy of a copy, the inquiry presents itself, of that copy: How authenticated? where, when and by whom taken? Does it purport to be a copy, or is it simply upon the face of it the most accurate narrative which Mr. Alexander's memory could supply of the transactions to which it relates?

Regretting, for the reasons suggested, which I am certain will be satisfactory, that I cannot, with propriety, enter at present upon the preparation of such a paper as you desire, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

D. L. SWAIN.

H. L. Randall, Esq.

Literature Discussing or Referring to the Mecklenburg Declaration, in Addition to that Contained in this Book.

Raleigh Minerva, 1809.
North American Review, January, 1821.

**Dr. Hawks' History of North Carolina, in two volumes, published in 1859, only covered the period from 1584 to 1729.—D. A. T.

Nile's Principles and Acts of the Revolution, 1821.

Dr. M. W. Alexander's Address at Hopewell, July 5, 1824.

Catawba Journal (of Charlotte), October 19, 1824.

Garden's Anecdotes of the Revolution, 1828.

Martin's History of North Carolina, 1829.

Memoirs of Thomas Jefferson, by Thomas G. Randall, 1829.

Jones' Defense of North Carolina, 1834.

Life of Jefferson, by George Tucker, 1837.

New York Review, March, 1837, containing an article by Dr. Francis L. Hawks.

Pamphlet, by Prof. George Tucker, replying to Dr. Hawks' article, Feburary, 1838.

Southern Literary Messenger, April, 1838.

Southern Literary Messenger, August, 1838, containing an article by Dr. C. L. Hunter, son of Rev. Humphrey Hunter.

National Intelligencer, December 18, 1838.

Nile's Register, May 25, 1839.

Southern Literary Messenger, November, 1839, containing an article by Dr. C. L. Hunter.

Southern Literary Messenger, June, 1839.

Force's American Archives, 1839.

History of Virginia, by Charles Campbell, 1847.

Raleigh Register, February 14, 1847.

Southern Presbyterian Review, March, 1848.

Wheeler's History of North Carolina, 1851.

Correspondence between Force, Bancroft and Swain, 1841 to 1858.

Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution, 1852.

North Carolina University Magazine, May, 1853.

Nassau Literary Magazine (Princeton, N. J.), September, 1853, containing an article by Samuel S. Force.

Annals of Tennessee to the End of the Eighteenth Century, 1853, by Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey.

Revolutionary History of North Carolina, 1853; addresses by Hawks, Swain and Graham.

The Virginia Convention of 1776; an address by Hugh Blair Grigsby at William and Mary College, July 3, 1853.

National Intelligencer, September, 1856.

Address by Dr. Francis L. Hawks, in Charlotte, May 20, 1857, published in the Charlotte Democrat; Carolina Watchman (Salisbury), May 26; North Carolina Whig (of Charlotte), May 26; Raleigh Register, May 27.

National Intelligencer, August 13, 1857.

National Intelligencer, November 6, 1857.

Raleigh Sentinel, Charlotte Democrat and Wilmington Journal,

June 18 to September 6, 1874, containing articles by Daniel R. Goodloe, Major C. Dowd and John H. Wheeler.

North American Review, April, 1874.

American Historical Record, May, 1874, containing an article by Benjamin J. Lossing, LL. D.

New York Herald, May 14 and 20, 1875, containing letters from Gov. Graham and others.

Southern Home (of Charlotte), May 10, 1875.

Address by Hon. Wm. A. Graham, February 4, 1875.

Sketches of Western North Carolina, by Dr. C. Hunter, 1877.

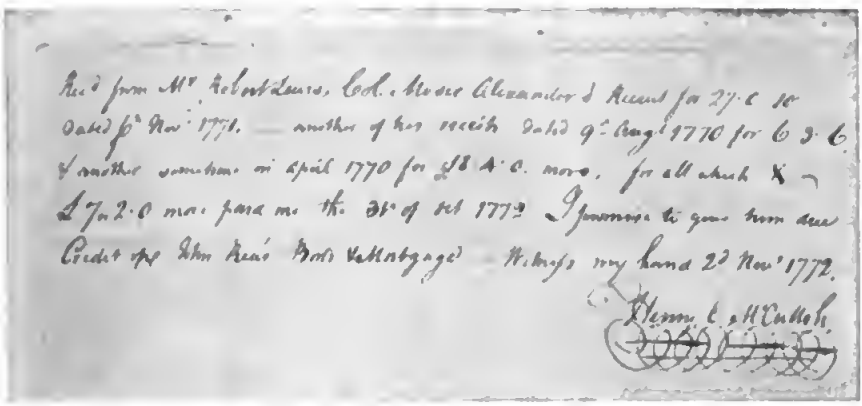
Wheeler's Reminiscences of North Carolina, 1884.

Bancroft's History, 1884.

Foote's Sketches of North Carolina.

Memoirs and Reminiscences of Rev. Humphrey Hunter.

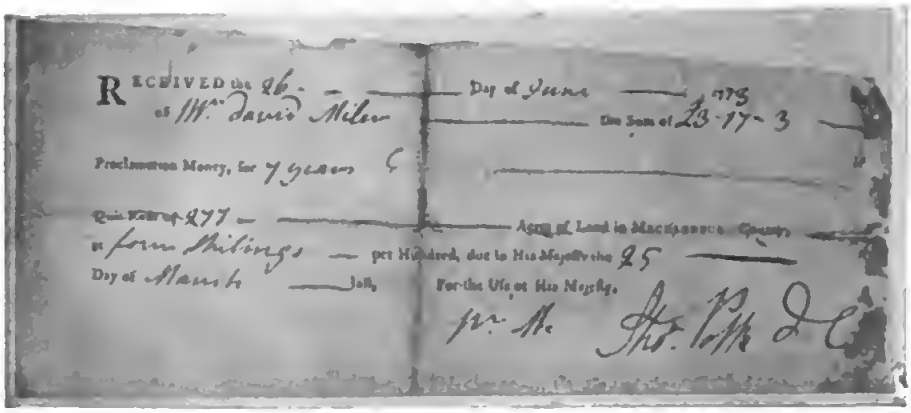
Pitkin's Political and Civil History of the United States.



Rec'd from Mr. Robert Lewis, Coll. Moses Alexander's Account for 27. 6 to Date 5th Nov. 1771. — another of his receipt Dated 9th Augt 1770 for 6 3. 6 & another sometime in April 1770 for £8 4. 0. more. for all which I — £7 12. 0 was paid me the 31st of Oct 1772 I promise to give him due Credit for John Reid's Bond & Mortgage — Witness my hand 2d Nov. 1772.

Henry McCulloh

RECEIPT, 1773.



RECEIVED the 26th of Mr. David Miller — Day of June — 1773 — the Sum of £3 17 3 — Proclamation Money, for 7 years Ground Rent of £77 — Acres of Land in Mecklenburg County — at four Shillings — per Hundred, due to His Majesty the 25 Day of March — July, — For the Use of His Majesty. — pr. Mr. Thos. Polk D. C.

RECEIPT SIGNED BY THOS. POLK IN 1773.

CHAPTER II.

MECKLENBURG INDEPENDENCE MONUMENT.

Unveiling in Charlotte in 1898 Attended with Impressive Ceremonies.—Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson was Orator of the Occasion.—First Monument Association Incorporated in 1842.—Declaration Poem by Rev. W. W. Moore, of Virginia.

May 20, 1898, the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, a monument to the memory of the signers was unveiled in Charlotte. The handsome granite shaft, bearing appropriate inscriptions on bronze tablets, stands in front of the Mecklenburg County Court House, which was built on the site of the building in which was conducted the school known successively as Queen's College, Queen's Museum and Liberty Hall Academy.

The State Legislature, in 1842, passed an Act incorporating the Mecklenburg Monument Association. May 20, 1844, the first effort to raise money for the purpose was made, a supper being given in Charlotte in honor of the Revolutionary soldiers. There was a good attendance and a considerable sum was contributed. Judge Osborne, who made the address of the occasion started the subscription with a twenty-dollar gold piece.

During the Centennial celebration in May, 1775, new interest was awakened in the projected building of the monument. June 25, 1775, an organization was perfected, with Z. B. Vance, president; Dr. Joseph Graham and J. H. Wilson, vice-presidents, and T. W. Dewey, secretary and treasurer. A total of $5,000 was secured but was afterwards lost in the failure of the bank in which it was deposited.

In 1890, the Monument Association was again formed, with Mr. F. B. McDowell as president, and under his management the final and successful effort was made. For some years there was but little progress, and in the Fall of 1897, the leaders of the movement resolved that the work

should be culminated by the following anniversary. In a short time the amount of money on hand justified them in contracting for the monument and announcing that it would be unveiled May 20, 1898.

The celebration on the day of the unveiling was one of the greatest ever witnessed in Charlotte. Speeches were made by Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, Mr. F. B. McDowell, Mr. J. P. Caldwell, Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, and Col. Julian S. Carr. Rev. J. R. Howerton, D. D, led in prayer, and the Declaration of Independence was read by Capt. A. F. Brevard. Mr. McDowell stated that the *Charlotte Observer* had offered a prize for the best poem on the Mecklenburg Declaration. Col. H. C. Jones then announced that the winner was Rev. Walter S. Moore, D. D., of Hampden Sydney, Va., and he read the poem as follows:

To Piedmont Carolina, where virgin prairie soil
Bespoke abundant harvests to reward the tiller's toil,
From homes beyond the ocean there came in days of old
A band of sturdy heroes, a race of yeomen bold.

On all Catawba's uplands—for there they found their rest,
Those woods and wide savannas fulfilled their longing quest—
They reared their modest dwellings, they built their kirk and school,
For well they knew how danger grew from skeptic and from fool.

Behind the walls of Derry, their father's faith in God
Had filled their souls with courage to defy the tyrant's rod;
'Twere folly then to fancy that sons of sires like these
Would bear a yoke of bondage, or obey unjust decrees.

Their heirloom was a volume which taught the rights of man,
And made the least a king and priest free from despotic ban;
The people are the sovereigns, with rights inalienate.
The people make the government, the people are the State.

This truth was taught by Craighead, thus Mecklenburg believed,
And when oppressive measures passed, her sons were not deceived;
While others talked of redress as subjects of the crown,
They boldly broke the tyrant's yoke, and flung the gauntlet down.

From seven congregations in which they preached and prayed,
From woodlands and plantations, in homespun garb arrayed,
These yeomen rode to Charlotte, these man of mien sedate,
While high empires shone in their eyes—they came to found a State.

And there these dauntless statesmen, in ringing words and high,
Declared their Independence—"We'll win it or we'll die;
With lives and sacred honor, with fortunes great or small,
We will serve the cause of freedom, we will break the Briton's thrall."

Next year the Nation followed where Mecklenburg had led,
To all the world, with flag unfurled, her high resolve she read:
"No more shall sons of freemen endure the tyrant's rod,
This land shall be as Freedom, or we forsworn to God."

Through flaming broil of battle where Britain's bravest stood,
On field and flood, by blade and blood, they made their pledges good.
And now, where'er their banner floats over land and sea,
With grateful lays the people praise the men who made us free.

Then up with granite column, inscribed with lofty phrase,
Let Mecklenburg's achievement resound through endless days;
Her sons were first to utter the disenthralling word,
Let men proclaim their deathless name till all the world has heard.

CHAPTER III.

"BLACK BOYS" OF CABARRUS.

Young Men Destroyed Ammunition and Supplies Intended for Use Against the Regulators.—Gov. Tryon's Proclamation of Pardon Excepted Them.—Leading Citizens Later Petitioned in Their Behalf and Secured the Pardon.—Col. Moses Alexander Presented the Petition.

March, 17, 1771, Governor Tryon wrote to Colonel Moses Alexander, of Mecklenburg this letter:

"As I have come to a resolution by consent of my Council to March a Body of Troops from the Regiments of Militia of this Government, it will be necessary that several Commissaries should be appointed for the service, and as you acquitted yourself in that Department very much to my approbation in the late Hillsborough Expedition, I am induced to make you the offer of being Commissary to the Mecklenburg, Rowan and Tryon Detachments to supply the same with Ammunition, Provisions and about fifty camp kettles, at the same time observing that it would be very agreeable to me could you make it so to yourself that Captain Polk should be equally interested and concerned with you in the undertaking. From Col. Harris you will learn the orders that are to be observed by the Mecklenburg Detachment which I expect to see greatly animated by the zealous and spirited conduct of the several officers of the Corps in so necessary and essential a service."

Colonel Alexander immediately set about to procure the ammunition and supplies needed, at Charleston, South Carolina. While the supplies of powder and camp kettles were being carried through that part of Mecklenburg, which is now Cabarrus, James Ashmore, James White, John White, Jr., William White, Robert Caruthers, Robert Davis, Benjamin Cochran, Joshua Hadley and "William White, son of the Widow White," all disguised as Indians, went to Captain John Phifer's "old muster ground, where they found and stopped the wagons and enquired for the powder that was being carried to General Waddell; and in the wagon belonging to Colonel Alexander, they found the pow-

MONUMENT COMMEMORATING THE McINTYRE SKIRMISH, OCTOBER 3, 1780. (See Vol. I., Page 62.)

This monument is seven miles from Charlotte, on the Beatty's Ford road, and near by is the oldest house in Mecklenburg County, and in the house are imbedded some of the bullets fired in the skirmish. The inscription is: "In Commemoration of the McIntyre Skirmish, October 3, 1780. Erected by Mecklenburg Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, 1901."

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der and took it out of the wagons, broke open the hogsheads and kegs that contained the powder and set the same on fire, and destroyed some blankets, leggins, kettles and other things, and then dispersed soon after." This is the account of the transaction as sworn to by James Ashmore, before Capt. Thomas Polk, June 22, 1771, Ashmore says, in regard to the incipiency, that he with a number of others, were together at Andrew Logan's "old plantation in consequence of an advertisement (set up by one James McCaul, as it was said), when and where he was accosted by one James White Jr., to know whether he (Ashmore) thought it any harm to burn the powder," and they forthwith made and carried out the plan.

When Governor Tryon issued his amnestry proclamation, June 11, 1771, he excepted those unknown persons who had blown up the ammunition at Phifer's Hill. Colonel Moses Alexander and the law officers of this county began diligently to ascertain who had perpetrated this offense, and they were soon rewarded with success, Ashmore confessing and disclosing the names, under oath. When the authorities ascertained who the offenders were and under what circumstances the crime had been committed, they relented and began to take measures to secure their pardon at the hands of Governor Tryon, and with success. The representation of the following facts, to the Governor and his Council to secure the pardon of the offenders, was made by "a number of the Distressed Inhabitants of Rocky River and Coddle Creek Settlement," and carried to Newbern in November, 1771, by Col. Moses Alexander, whose property it was that had been destroyed.

The representation is as follows:

"That whereas a certain number of young men, ignorant of their Duty to our Sovereign Lord the King, riotously Assembled in a wicked manner, Combined against Government, without the least Knowledge, Advice, or Consent of Any Parent, friend, and some of them even Demented by Spirituous Liquors, did, about the first of May last, rashly and inconsiderately Destroy the ammunition of General Waddell and Sundrys, the Property of Colo. Moses Alexan-

der; for which wicked deed, their parents and Friends are Drowned in Sorrows and the Unhappy Perpetrators truly and Deeply Afflicted. Permit us, Yr Excellency's most humble petitioners, to assure your Excellency that these Miserable persons were, prior to this Fact, esteemed faithful and loyal Subjects. We cannot but most tenderly Compassionate the Desolate and Distressed, and Even take part of their affliction, and Having learned of your exceeding Humanity and that benign Temper of mind which you are so Eminently Possessed of, we therefore beg with expectation, Cannot but Solicit and most earnestly and importunately pray, that your Excellency would be Graciously pleased to extend to these unhappy, though unworthy Subjects, his Majesties most free and gracious Pardon. That Your Excellency may see Loyalty to the best of Sovereigns and Fidelity to our noble Constitution, flourishing among us; and the Reigns of Government easy and Delightfull to yourself, shall be the Sincere Prayer of your Excellency's most humble and Dutifull Petitioners."

The petition for pardon, which was granted, was signed by Moses Shelby, Samuel Loftain, Matthew Stewart, John Morrison, David Slough, Samuel Harris, James Morrison, Robert McMurray, William White, John Davis, John Russell, Robert Russell, James Russell, William Scott, Robert Campbell, William Blair, Thomas Hall, Thomas Smith, William Adden, George Davys, Robert McCallan, James Callwall, James Harris, William Sper, John Callwall, Oliver Wiley, James Harris, David Caldwell.

This petition was presented to the Governor in Newbern by Colonel Alexander, in November, 1771. The Council recommended the pardon of the offenders and Governor Tryon issued the pardon. Some of the "black boys" were faithful soldiers in the Revolution.

James Ashmore's Testimony.

June 22, 1771.—James Ashmore swears before Thos. Polk as follows:

"North Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

"The Deposition of James Ashmore, of full age, who being voluntarily sworn on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, voluntarily deposeth and saith that he, this deponent, with a number of other persons, was convened at Andrew Logan's old plantation in conse-

quence of an advertisement (set up by one James McCaul as it was said), when and where this Deponent was accosted by one James White, Junior, to know whether this Deponent thought it any harm to burn the powder then carrying through the County aforesaid, to the army then under the command of General Hugh Waddell, to which this deponent made answer that according to the Reports passing of the Governor and his officers, that he did not think the bare burning of the powder any Harm, and that then this deponent went Home and the Day following, between the Hours of ten and eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, this deponent quit work on his plantation and went to look for his Horses. When about three-quarters of a mile from his House this Deponent was met by six men, disguised, in the Road, who in appearance resembled Indians, but after some persuasion, consented in part and then went Home with his Horses, and after returned with Joshua Hadley to a place about half a mile from this Deponent's House, where were assembled with himself nine persons, to-wit., James White, Junior, John White, Junior, William White, Robert Caruthers, Robert Davis, Benjamin Cochran, Joshua Hadley and William White, son of the Widow White, who all went thence disguised to Capt. Phifer's old muster Ground where they found and stopped the waggons and enquired for the powder that was carrying to Gen. Waddell. When in the waggon belonging to Col. Alexander they found the powder and took it out of the waggons, broke open the Hogsheads and kegs that contained the powder, and set the same on Fire and destroyed some blankets, leggins, ketties and other things, and then dispersed soon after, having at this Deponent first joining of them sworn him to secrecy as they informed who they all before, and further this Deponent sayeth not.

JAMES ASHMORE.

NOTE.—All these papers are verbatim copies from the Colonial Records.

CHAPTER IV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Condensed Items of Interest in the Lives of Persons Prominent in Mecklenburg History.—Brief Biographies Alphabetically Arranged.

Alexander, Abraham, born in Maryland in 1718, moved to Mecklenburg and settled near the Catawba River, member and chairman of the County Court for many years; in the Legislature in 1771; presided at the Convention of May 20, 1775; died April 23, 1786, leaving a widow and five sons and one daughter. Was buried at Sugar Creek.

Alexander, Adam, signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, was born in Maryland in 1728; moved to the Clear Creek section of Mecklenburg, prominent magistrate of the county; became a colonel in the Revolution; died in 1798. He married Miss Shelby and had four sons—Evan, Isaac, Adam, Charles— and one daughter who married John Springs.

Alexander, Ezra, signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, was born in 1720; was a Captain in the Revolutionary War, and in 1880 fought the Tories in Lincoln County. He died in 1790 and is buried in the Sharon church yard.

Alexander, Hezekiah, signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, was born in Pennsylvania January 13, 1722; was a member of the District Committee of Safety in 1775, of the State Council in 1776; member of Provincial Constitutional Convention in 1777; lived four miles from Charlotte; died in 1801, and is buried in the Sugar Creek church-yard.

Alexander, Isaac, son of Adam Alexander, born in 1756; entered the army in 1775, and served throughout the war; married a daughter of David Reece, elected Clerk of the Court in 1790, and served until his death in 1833.

Alexander, John McKnitt, signer of the Declaration and

UNIV. OF MICH.

MRS. RACHEL HOLTON.

First Newspaper Woman in North Carolina; Editor of the Charlotte Journal in 1861.

UNIV. OF MICH.

THOMAS J. HOLTON, EDITOR OF THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL, 1829.

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secretary of the Convention, was born in Pennsylvania in 1733, and came to North Carolina in 1754. He was elected to the Provincial Assembly in 1772; was a delegate to the Assembly at Hillsboro in August 1775, and to the Halifax Assembly in April, 1776; and was the first member of the State Senate from Mecklenburg, elected under the Consti tution, in 1777. He died July 10, 1817, and is buried at Hopewell. He left two sons—Joseph McKnitt Alexander and William Baine Alexander. The former was born in 1774, and died October 18, 1841; and the latter was born May 3, 1798, and died February 27, 1845.

Alexander, Governor Nathaniel, born in Mecklenburg in 1756; married Margaret Polk Brevard (a daughter of Dr. Ephraim Brevard and grand-daughter of Thomas Polk); was graduated from Princeton University in 1776; studied medicine, and entered the army; member of the General Assembly in 1797, 1801 and 1802, elected to Congress in 1802; elected Governor in 1803, and served two years; died in Charlotte November 8, 1808.

Ardrey, Dr. William A., son of William and Mary Ardrey, who emigrated to this country from Ireland in 1776, was born in York County, S. C., April 19, 1798; studied medicine, and located in the lower part of Mecklenburg; married Mrs. Lydia L. Cureton, daughter of John Potts, by whom he had seven children. Capt. James P. Was killed in the Civil War; Capt. W. E., of Providence township; J. W. of Fort Mill, S. C.; Dr. J. A., of Pineville; Mrs. Mary J. Bell, of Providence; Mrs. Margaret R. Potts, and Mrs. S. H. Elliott.

Alexander, William Julius, born in Salisbury in March, 1797; educated at Poplar Tent, by Rev. Dr. Robinson; was graduated from the University in 1816; studied law under Archibald Henderson, and was admitted to the bar in 1818. He married Catherine, daughter of Joseph Wilson; was elected to the Legislature from Mecklenburg in 1826, and re-elected until 1830, when he succeeded Joseph Wilson as Solicitor; was appointed Superintendent of the Charlotte Mint in 1846.

Avery, Waightstill, signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, tenth child of Humphrey Avery, was born in Connecticut, May 3, 1743; was graduated from Princeton in 1766; studied law with Littleton Dennis, of Maryland, and came to North Carolina and was admitted to the bar in 1769. He lived with the family of Hezekiah Alexander; was a member of the Hillsboro Provincial Congress of August, 1775, and of the Halifax Congress in April, 1776. In the latter Avery, who was a learned scholar, rendered important service in forming the Constitution and Statutes of the State. He was a member of the Legislature in 1777, and was elected Attorney General in 1778. He moved to Burke County in 1781 and died there in 1821.

Balch, Rev. Hezekiah James, signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, was born in Harford County, Maryland in 1748; was graduated from Princeton in 1766, in the same class with Waightstill Avery, He studied for the ministry and was apppointed a missionary to North Carolina by the Synods of New York and Philadelphia. He was the first pastor of Rocky River and Poplar Tent churches, and served those congregations until his death in 1776, and is buried in the church-yard at the latter place.

Barringer, John Paul, born in Germany in 1721, arrived in Philadelphia, in 1743; married Ann Eliza Iseman in Pennsylvania, in 1750; after the death of his first wife, married Catherine Blackwelder; Captain of the militia; exerted great influence in having Cabarrus County created; died in 1807. His brother, George, emigrated to this country and settled at Gold Hill; Matthias, another brother, settled in Lincoln, and was killed by the Indians. Three sisters also came; Catherine married Christian Overstein; Dolly married Nicholas Cook, and Elizabeth married Christian Barnhardt.

Barringer, General Paul, son of John Paul and Catherine, was born in 1778 in what is now Cabarrus County; a prominent and influential citizen; commissioned Brigadier-General of the North Carolina troops in 1812; member of the Legis-

JAMES W. OSBORNE.

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lature from Cabarrus from 1806 to 1815, and of the State Senate in 1828; died at Lincolnton June 20, 1844, and was buried at Concord. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Brandon in 1805, and their children were as follows; D. M., member of Congress, Minister to Spain; Paul, of Mississippi; Rev. William, of Greensboro; Gen. Rufus Barringer, of Charlotte; Major Victor C. Barringer, First North Carolina Cavalry and Judge of International Court of Appeals in Egypt, 1874 to 1894; Margaret married John Boyd, and after his death married Andrew Grier; Mary, married Charles Harris, M. D.; Elizabeth, married Edwin Harris; and Catherine married W. G. Means.

Barringer, General Rufus, born at Poplar Grove, Cabarrus County, December 2, 1821; educated at Sugar Creek and at the State University, from which he was graduated in 1842; studied law under his brother, D. M. Barringer, and later under Judge Pearson, was a member of the Legislature from Cabarrus in 1848, and of the Senate in 1849; was a Bell and Everett elector in 1860; commissioned as Captain of Company F of the First Cavalry Regiment in May, 1861; Major in August, 1863; Lt. Colonel in October, 1863; Brigadier-General in June, 1864; located in Charlotte after the war; was influential in the establishment of the graded school and the public library; died February 3, 1895. He married, first, Eugenia, daughter of Dr. R. H. Morrison, and they had two children: Anna, who died young, and Dr. Paul Brandon Barringer, now of the University of Virginia; second, Rosalie Chunn, of Asheville, who had one son, Rufus; third, Margaret Long, of Hillsboro, who had one son, Osmond L. Barringer.

Barry, Richard, signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, was born in Pennsylvania in 1726; married Anne Price, of Maryland; moved to Mecklenburg in 1760, and settled twelve miles northeast of Charlotte; member of the County Court; served in the militia, and was with Gen. Davidson at Cowan's Ford; died August 21, 1801.

Brevard, Dr. Ephraim, signer of the Mecklenburg Decla-

ration of Independence, son of John Brevard, who married Jane McWhirter, was born in Maryland in 1744, and his parents moved with their family to North Carolina in 1747; was graduated from Princeton University in 1768; studied medicine in Maryland, and began practice in Charlotte; was a tutor in Queen's Museum; married a daughter of Thomas Polk, by whom he had one daughter; was captured at the surrender of Charleston in 1780, while serving as a surgeon; was taken sick in prison and was released; returned home, and lived only a few months, dying in 1781, at the age of 37 years.

Caldwell, Dr. D. T., son of Rev. S. C. Caldwell, and grandson of John McKnitt Alexander, was born in 1796; Educated by his father at Sugar Creek Church and at the State University; studied medicine under McKenzie and in Philadelphia; was a leading physician for many years; married Harriet, daughter of William Davidson, by whom he had four children; died December 25, 1861.

Caldwell, Green Washington, born in Gaston County, near Tuckaseege Ford, April 13, 1811; was educated by John Dobson; studied medicine with Dr. Doherty, near Beattie's Ford, and practiced for sometime, but finally abandoned it for the practice of law; elected to the Legislature from Mecklenburg in 1836 and 1838, and to Congress in 1841; appointed Superintendent of the Charlotte Mint in 1844; declined the nomination of his party for Governor in 1846; volunteered for the Mexican War and served as a Captain; was elected to the State Senate in 1849, with his brother officers (J. K. Harrison and E. C. Davidson) as members of the Legislature.

Caldwell, Rev. Samuel Craig, son of Dr. David Caldwell, of Guilford, and grandson of Rev. Alexander Craighead; began preaching in 1792, and continued until the year of his death, 1829; married twice and had eleven children, five of whom became ministers.

Clark, Jonas, born in Pennsylvania, May 16, 1759, came with his parents to Mecklenburg in 1771; entered the army in 1779, and served in Georgia, South Carolina and North

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Carolina, and in the battles at Hanging Rock, Eutaw Springs, Guilford Court House and Cowan's Ford. He lived in Mecklenburg until 1830, when he removed to Madison County, Tenn., where he died February, 28, 1846.

Cummings, Rev. Francis, D. D., born in Pennsylvania in 1752; moved to Mecklenburg in 1771; was in Charlotte May 20 1775; taught school during the Revolution; licensed to preach, and served congregations in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia; was a member of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention in 1788; died February 2, 1832.

Davidson, Adam Brevard, son of Jack Davidson, whose wife was Sally Brevard, was born March 19,1808, and died July 4, 1896. He married a daughter of John Springs of South Carolina. He was a wealthy planter and leading citizen for many years; moved from his farm to Charlotte in 1876 and lived there until his death.

Davidson, John, signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1735. His father was Robert Davidson. He was a member of the Colonial Assembly in 1771; was a Major in the army in 1776, and served under General Rutherford in the campaign against the Cherokee Indians. He was with General Sumter in 1780 at the battles of Hanging Rock and Rocky Mount; with Joseph Graham and Alexander Brevard, he established Vesuvius Furnace, Terza Forge, and other iron works in Lincoln County. He died January 10, 1832, in his 97th year, at the house of his son-in-law, William Lee Davidson, who was a son of Gen. William Davidson.

Davidson, William, State Senator from 1813 to 1817; Congressman from 1818 to 1821; State Senator from 1827 to 1829; a prominent and influential citizen for many years.

Davidson, General William Lee, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1746. He was the youngest son of George Davidson, who moved to North Carolina and settled in Rowan County in 1750. William Lee Davidson was educated in Charlotte, and when the Revolutionary War

began, he was commissioned a Major in the Fourth Regiment, of which Thomas Polk was Colonel. He rapidly rose to the rank of General and was killed at Cowan's Ford, on the Catawba, February 1, 1781. He was active in the defense of Mecklenburg against the British invaders. He is buried at Hopewell, and a monument to his memory has been erected at Guilford Battle Ground. He married Jane Brevard, daughter of John Brevard, and sister of Ephraim Brevard, and left seven children: George, William Lee, John, Ephraim, Jane, Parmela and Margaret.

Davidson, William Lee, Jr., born in 1777; lived near Davidson College, which was located on his land; moved to Alabama in 1850; married, but died in 1865, leaving no children.

Davie, William Richardson, son of Archibald Davie, was born at Egremont, England, June 20, 1756; was brought to the Waxhaw settlement (in South Carolina) in 1763; educated in Charlotte and in Princeton University; entered the army in 1776; Lieutenant of Cavalry in 1779; Captain and Major in the same year; participated in the battle of Stono; Commissary-General in 1781; commanded in the battle at Hanging Rock; active in the fighting around Charlotte; present at the battle at Guilford Court House; began the practice of law in 1783, married Miss Sarah Jones, of Northampton, and settled at Halifax; member of the Federal Constitutional Convention in 1787; elected Governor in 1798; Special Envoy to France in 1799; moved to near Landsford, S. C., in 1805; died November 18, 1820, and was buried in the old Waxhaw cemetery.

Downs, Henry, signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, was born in Pennsylvania in 1728; moved to the Providence section of Mecklenburg in 1746; died October 8, 1798, and was buried at Providence.

Dunlap, Dr. David R., grandson of Rev. Alexander Craighead, whose daughter, Jane, married Mr. Dunlap, of Anson County, was born in Anson in 1781, moved to Charlotte in 1805, and practiced his profession until 1845; was Clerk of the Court of Equity; died in 1865. He married.

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first Miss Jenkins, of Anson County, by whom he had one son; and, second, her sister. This being contrary to Presbyterian doctrine, he withdrew from the Church and became one of the pioneer leaders in Methodism in the county. After the death of his second wife, he married Miss Polly Lowrie, a daughter of Judge Lowrie, by whom he had one daughter, who married Dr. Edmund Jones, of Morganton, and after his death, married Col. T. H. Brem, of Charlotte.

Erwin, John Randolph, son of William L. Erwin, born in York County, S. C., August 1, 1838; moved to Steele Creek, in Mecklenburg, in 1851; engaged in merchandising until 1859, when he went to Texas, where he remained until 1861; enlisted as a private in a Mecklenburg company and was soon elected a Lieutenant; elected Captain of a Cavalry company in 1862, and served through the war; married Miss Jennie Grier, daughter of Major Z. A. Grier, of Steele Creek, in 1867; lived at Steele Creek from 1868 to 1873; returned to Charlotte; elected chief of police in 1873; Clerk of the Court from 1875 to 1887; went back to Steele Creek; Chairman of the County Finance Committee from 1893 to 1895; chairman of County Commissioners (living in Charlotte) from 1895 until his death, March 19, 1901. After the death of his first wife, he married Miss Sallie Grier, daughter of Col. Wm. M. Grier.

Flennegin, John, signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, was born in Pennsylvania March 7, 1744; moved to Mecklenburg in 1761, and located near McAlpin's Creek; member of the County Court for several years; died in 1815. His brother David was born in 1748; served in the war; was wounded at Hanging Rock, and died in 1826. Each of the brothers left several children.

Ford, John, signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, was born in Maryland in 1740; moved to Mecklenburg in 1768; was a magistrate and member of the County Court; served the county militia during the war, and died in 1800.

Gibbon, Dr. Robert, born in Philadelphia in 1823; was educated at Yale and the Jefferson Medical College; moved

to Charlotte to practice his profession in 1849; served as a surgeon in the Confederate service throughout the war; was a brother of the Federal General, John Gibbon, returned to Charlotte in 1865; married Miss Mary Rodger, of Charleston, and had two children—Dr. Robert Gibbon, Jr., of Charlotte, and Dr. John Gibbon, of Philadelphia. After the death of his first wife, he married Miss Corrina Harris. Dr. Gibbon died in 1900.

Graham, George, was born in Pennsylvania in 1758, and came to Mecklenburg with his widowed mother in 1769. He was educated in Charlotte, and proved himself a zealous patriot before the beginning of the war. He was leader of the attack on the British at McIntyre's, October 3, 1780; was for many years Clerk of the Mecklenburg Court, and several times a member of the Legislature; died March 29, 1826, in his 68th year, and is buried in Charlotte.

Graham, Joseph, born in Pennsylvania in 1759, moved to the vicinity of Charlotte in 1769; was educated in Charlotte; present at the Convention of May 20, 1775; enlisted in the Fourth Regiment in 1778; Adjutant in 1780; opposed Cornwallis' entrance into Charlotte, with General Davidson at Cowan's Ford; died in 1836.

Graham, William, signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, was born in 1746; raised a regiment in Lincoln County in 1776, and marched against the Scovilites in South Carolina, and later marched to Charleston. His command was at the battle of King's Mountain, under Colonel Dixon. He died near Hopewell in 1815.

Grier, Calvin Eli, son of William M. Grier, born in Steele Creek township December 30, 1845; attended the Military Institute in Charlotte; enlisted as a private in 1861; served through the war and rose to the rank of Captain; studied law, and located in Charlotte in 1868; moved back to Steele Creek in 1872, but returned to Charlotte in 1876; married Miss Addie Ramseur, daughter of General Ramseur, in 1828; died May 1, 1889, and was buried at Steele Creek.

Harris, Charles, M. D. was born in what is now Cabarrus County in 1762; engaged in the fighting around Charlotte;

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was educated in Charlotte and at Clio Academy, in Iredell: studied Medicine in Camden, S. C., and in Philadelphia; located in Salisbury and later moved to Cabarrus, where he remained. He died September 21, 1825, leaving two sons: William Shakespeare Harris and Charles J. Harris.

Harris, James, born in Pennsylvania in 1739; moved to Mecklenburg in 1750, served in the war and rose to the rank of Colonel; member of the State Senate in 1785; died September 27, 1797.

Harris, Robert, signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, was born in Pennsylvania in 1741; moved to Mecklenburg in 1750.

Hill, General D. H., was born in York County, S. C., in 1821; was graduated from West Point in 1841, served with distinction in the Mexican War, rising to the rank of Major, and receiving a sword as a token of esteem of his native State; professor in Washington College, Va., from 1849 to 1854; professor in Davidson College from 1854 to 1859; Superintendent of the North Carolina Military Institute, in Charlotte, from 1859 to 1861; Colonel of the First North Carolina (Bethel) Regiment in 1861; rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General by gallant service; returned to Charlotte in 1865; published "The Land We Love," and "The Southern Home;" went to Arkansas in 1876 to accept the presidency of the State University; President of the Georgia Agricultural College in 1887; returned to Charlotte in poor health in 1889, and died there a few months later. He was buried at Davidson College. He married Miss Isabella, daughter of Dr. R. H. Morrison, who, with several children, survived him.

Holton, Rachel Regina Jones, born in Richmond May 28, 1813; married Thomas J. Holton, of Charlotte, in 1834; edited the North Carolina Whig for two years, from the time of her husband's death, in December of 1860.

Holton, Thomas Jefferson, son of Thomas Holton, born in Richmond, Va., August 25, 1802; located in Salisbury to work as a printer in 1823; went from there to Fayetteville, and moved from Fayetteville to Charlotte in 1828 and

established the *Journal* in the same year. The name of the paper was changed to the *Whig* in 1852, and Holton continued as editor until his death, December 27, 1860. He was married to Miss Rachel Regina Jones, of Richmond, June 24, 1834. They had eleven children: Mrs. Sarah Deaton, of Charlotte; Mrs. Mary S. Sprinkle, deceased: Virginia W. Holton, deceased; Harrison Holton, of Charleston; Henry C. Holton, deceased; Leopold Holton, deceased; Charles S. Holton, of Charlotte; Harriet C. Holton, of Charlotte; Margaret Q. Holton, deceased; Mrs. J. C. Crisp.

Hunter, Rev. Humphrey, born May 14, 1755, in north of Ireland; landed at Charleston with his widowed mother in 1759, and proceeded at once to Mecklenburg and located in the Poplar Tent neighborhood; was present at the Convention, May, 20, 1775; educated by Rev. James Hall; Lieutenant in General Rutherford's campaign against the Cherokees; licensed to preach in 1789; preached in York County, S. C., and at Steele Creek, where he died in 1827.

Hunter, Rev. John, son of Thomas Hunter, born November 13, 1814; educated at Jefferson, Pa.; licensed to preach in 1843; preached in Mecklenburg except from 1855 to 1858, when he was in Alleghany County; died May 16, 1890; married, first, to Miss Isabella Peoples in 1843; second, to Mrs. Martha Bell, in 1861; third, to Miss Mary McDill in 1866.

Hunter, Robert Boston, born in 1818; married Rebecca Wilson Jones in 1845; died July 17, 1902.

Hunter, Rev. Wm. May, son of R. B. Hunter, born February 1, 1850; educated at Due West, S. C.; licensed in 1874; preached three years in Charlottte, one in Georgia, ten in Iredell County, ten in Mecklenburg, and then at Lebanon, W. Va.

Hutchinson, William, born in Augusta County, Va., in 1750; removed to Mecklenburg in 1774, served as Commissary in Colonel Polk's Regiment in the Snow campaign, in 1775; was a Lieutenant in Rutherford's Brigade in 1778; Captain in Colonel William Polk's Regiment in 1781; was a

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good citizen and well known in the county, and died November 23, 1833.

Irwin, Robert, son of William Irwin, signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, was born in Pennsylvania August 26, 1740; moved to Mecklenburg in 1763, and settled near Steele Creek; married Mary, daughter of Zebulon Alexander; member of the Provincial Congresses in 1776; participated in the Cherokee campaign of the same year; General of the State Militia; member of the General Assembly at intervals from 1778 to 1800; died December 23, 1800, leaving seven children.

Jack, Captain James, born in Pennsylvania in 1739; moved to Charlotte in 1766; participated in the Snow campaign and Cherokee campaign and the Hornets' Nest; moved to Georgia in 1783, and settled in Wilkes County, where he died.

Jackson, Andrew, Sr., born in Carrickfergus, Ireland, in 1720; married Miss Elizabeth Hutchison, emigrated to America in 1765; landed at Charleston, and settled on Twelve-Mile Creek, near the present town of Monroe, North Carolina. He died in February, 1767, and was buried in the old Waxhaw cemetery, near Landsford, S. C. He was the father of President Andrew Jackson, and Hugh and Robert Jackson. The two latter died young.

Jackson, President Andrew. See Chapter XXXIX., Volume I.

Johnston, Colonel William, born in Lincoln County, March 5, 1817; educated at the State University; studied law under Judge R. M. Pearson; admitted to the bar and located in Charlotte in 1842; president of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad in 1856; was the chief mover in the building of the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, work on which was interrupted by the war; an ardent advocate of secession; delegate to the Secession Convention; Commissary General of the State in 1861; engaged in railroad construction after the war; Mayor of Charlotte 1875, 1876, 1877, 1885; married in 1846 to Miss Anna Eliza Graham, daughter of Dr. George Graham, and to them

were born Julia M., wife of Col. A. B. Andrews; Frank G.; Cora J., wife of Capt. T. R. Robinson; and W. R. Mrs. Johnston died in 1881, and Colonel Johnston in 1896.

Kennon, William, signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, was chairman of the Rowan Committee of Safety in 1774; resided in Salisbury; was a prominent lawyer; member of the first Provincial Congress, and was appointed Commissary to the First Regiment in 1776.

Lowrie, Samuel, son of Robert Lowrie, was born in Newcastle County, Delaware, May 12, 1756, and came with his family to Rowan County in 1760. He was educated by Rev. James Hall, at Clio Academy, studied law in Camden, S. C., and was elected to the Legislature from Mecklenburg in 1804. He was elected a judge of the Superior Court in 1806, and held the position until his death, December 22, 1818. He was married twice: First, to Margaret, daughter of Robert Alexander; second, to Mary, daughter of Robert Norfleet, of Bertie County.

Martin, Samuel, son of Hugh Martin, who emigrated from Ireland to New Jersey in 1721and brother of Governor Alexander Martin, of North Carolina, was born in New Jersey in 1746; came to North Carolina with his brother in 1768, and he settled in Mecklenburg, while his brother located in Guilford; elected Clerk of the Court in 1774; delegate to the Provincial Congress in August, 1775; served as a soldier in the war, being a Captain in the battle at Eutaw Springs; served as Clerk until his death in 1789. He married a widow Caldwell, of South Carolina, and left two children: Samuel A. and Jane C.

McClure, Matthew, signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, was born in Ireland in 1745; came to Mecklenburg in 1760; settled six miles south of Davidson College, and died in 1808.

Maxwell, William, born seven miles east of Charlotte, September 9, 1809, third son of Guy Maxwell, who emigrated from Ireland in 1795. He was for many years a member of the County Court, and was apppointed Clerk in 1862, and he continued in the office for six years; Register

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of Deeds from 1868 to 1888, and died October 26, 1890. His first wife was Mrs. Mary E. Johnston, who died a year after being married. His second wife was Miss Nancy A. Morris, by whom he had three children; D. G. Maxwell, W. C. Maxwell and Miss Carrie Maxwell.

McLeary, Michael, born in 1762; served through the war; represented Mecklenburg in the General Assembly from 1819 to 1826, and died in 1828.

Morris, Colonel Zebulon, son of William Morris and grandson of John Ford who was one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, was born ten miles east of Charlotte, April 23, 1789; married Martha, daughter of John Rae, in 1814, was a prominent planter and slave owner; died May 1, 1872.

Morrison, Neal, signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, son of James Morrison, was born in Philadelphia in 1728; moved to Mecklenburg in 1770; Captain in the Cherokee campaign of 1776; magistrate and member of the County Court; died in 1784, and was buried at Providence. His son, William, served in the war, became a prominent physician; member of the General Assembly in 1796, and died in 1806. Alexander, another son was a member of the General Assembly in 1801, 1802 and 1803. His daughter married Thomas Alexander.

Morrison, Washington, State Senator in 1833.

Neal, General Wm. H., born in the south-western part of the county in 1799; General of the Militia before the war; County Commissioner; married Miss Hannah Alexander, by whom he had the following children: S. W. Neal,who moved to the Indian Territory and died there; Dr. Z. C. Neal, who practiced medicine in Mecklenburg and died in 1901; Susan Neal, who married Rev. Walter W. Pharr; Mary Neal, who married Capt. N. H. Peoples; Nancy Neal, who married R. W. McDowell; W. B. Neal; Louisa Neal, who married Rev. J. B. Watt, and P. A. Neal, who lives in Rock Hill, S. C. After the death of his first wife, he married Mrs. Martha D. Williamson. He died in 1889.

Oates, Brawley, born in Cleveland County; moved to

Mecklenburg in 1830; Clerk of the Court from 1836 to 1842, and from 1845 to 1854; married Miss Lillie Lowrie, daughter of Judge Lowrie, and had three children: Margaret married C. E. Spratt; Mary married Mr. Agnew; and Dr. David Oates, who served through the war and then emigrated to Alabama. He died in 1872.

Osborne, Adlai, was born June 4, 1744; was graduated from Princeton University in 1768; studied law; Clerk of the Rowan Court from 1770 to 1809; member of the first Board of Trustees of the State University; married Margaret Lloyd in 1771; lived in Salisbury, and died in 1815, leaving a large family.

Osborne, Alexander, born in 1709; settled in Rowan County in 1755; was a Colonel in the Militia in 1768; member of the Rowan Committee of Safety in 1775; married Agnes, daughter of Rev. Alexander McWhirter; died in 1776, leaving one son, Adlai, and four daughters: Rebecca married Nathaniel Ewing; Mary married John Nesbit; Jean married Moses Winslow; and Margaret married John Robinson.

Osborne, James W., son of Edwin J. Osborne, was born in Salisbury December 25, 1811; was graduated from the State University in 1830; studied law in Salisbury with Hon. Wm. A. Graham; admitted to the bar in Charlotte in 1833; was active in the public improvements, the establishment of the Mint and agitator for railroads; twice elector for the State at large; Superintendent of the Charlotte Mint from 1849 to 1853; appointed to a vacant judgeship by Governor Ellis in 1859, and confirmed by the General Assembly in November, 1860; member of the State Senate in 1868, and member-elect at the time of his death, August 11, 1869. He married Mrs. Mary A. Moore, daughter of John Irwin, of Charlotte, April 5, 1842, and left three sons and four daughters: R. D. Osborne, a soldier in the Civil War, died young; Frank Irwin Osborne, lawyer, solicitor of the Sixth District, and now Judge of the Court of Private Land Claims, and James W. Osborne, a prominent lawyer of New York City.

DAVID PARKS.

Ordained Elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Charlotte, in August, 1833.

Patton, Benjamin, signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, born in Ireland in 1838; settled in the Poplar Tent section of Mecklenburg in 1863; was an active church member and prominent in county affairs; represented the county in the First Provincial Congress, held at Newbern in August, 1774; member of the Salisbury District Committee of Safety in 1775; collector of taxes for Mecklenburg in 1782; died and was buried near Concord in 1817. When he went to Newbern in 1774, he was unable to secure a horse, and walked there and back.

Phifer, Caleb, was born at Cold Water, April 8, 1749; in the Legislature, representing Mecklenburg, from 1778 to 1792; State Senator from Cabarrus 1793 to 1801; Colonel in the Revolution; married Barbara Fulenwider; died July 3, 1811, leaving eight children.

Phifer, John, signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, was born at Cold Water March 22, 1747; married, in 1768, Catherine, daughter of Paul Barringer; was a member of the Provincial Assembly at Hillsboro in August, 1775, and at Halifax in April, 1776, and of the Constitutional Convention of November, 1776; commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel in Colonel Griffith Rutherford's Regiment, December 21, 1776; served in the campaign against the Scovilites and the Cherokee Indians; and died at "Red Hill" in 1778, leaving two children: Paul, who married Jane Alexander, and died in 1801, and Margaret, who married John Simianer, and died in 1806.

Phifer, Martin, born October 18, 1720; was a native of Switzerland, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1738, and later to North Carolina. He settled in the Rocky River section of Mecklenburg, which was made into Cabarrus in 1792. He was prominent in county affairs before and during the Revolution; was a member of the Legislature in 1777; married Margaret Blackwelder, and died in 1789, leaving three sons: John, Caleb and Martin.

Phifer, Martin, Jr., born at Cold Water, March 25, 1756; married Elizabeth Locke; was Colonel of a Regiment of

Cavalry on duty at Philadelphia; was a large land owner; died November 12, 1837, leaving five children.

Phifer, William Fullenwider, descendant of Martin Phifer, born in Cabarrus County February 15, 1809; moved to Charlotte in 1850 and died there.

Polk, Ezekiel, son of William Polk, brother of Thomas Polk, and grandfather of President James Knox Polk, born in Pennsylvania December 7, 1747; moved to North Carolina in 1754; Clerk of the Court in Tryon County in 1769; moved to Mecklenburg in 1778; was active in the Revolution but counseled peace.

Polk, James Knox. See Chapter XXXIX, Volume I.

Polk, Thomas, signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, born in Somerset County, Maryland, in 1730. He was a son of William Polk, who was a son of John Polk, who emigrated from Ireland in 1685, and great uncle of James Knox Polk; moved to Mecklenburg in 1754; was prominent in the events of the county in those times, and founded the city of Charlotte; was a surveyor, represented Mecklenburg in the General Assembly in 1770; Colonel of the Militia; issued the call for the Convention of May 20, 1775; member of the Provincial Assembly during the Revolution, Colonel of the Fourth Regiment in 1776; Commissary-General for General Greene's Army in 1781; owned mills and stores after the war; died in 1773 and is buried in the old cemetery. He married Susannah Spratt of Charlotte, and had several children: Ezekiel, Charles, William, James, and Margaret who married Dr. Ephaim Brevard.

Polk, William, son of Thomas Polk, born July 8, 1757, educated in Charlotte, was present at the convention of May 20, 1775, served as a lieutenant in Snow Camp campaign in 1775; appointed Major of the Ninth Regiment November 26, 1776, participated in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown after having served in South Carolina, spent the winter at Valley Forge, served with Sumter at Hanging Rock and as Lieutenant-Colonel in South Carolina in 1781, was with Davie at the fight at Wahab's, represented Mecklenburg in the General Assembly in 1787, 1790, and 1791,

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moved to Raleigh and became president of a bank and died there January 14, 1834.

Queary, John, signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, was born in Scotland in 1743; migrated first to Pennsylvania, and to Mecklenburg in 1767, lived and died near Rocky river and was buried in what is now Union county.

Reese, David, signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, born in Wales in 1710, came to America in 1725; married Susan Polk, of Pennsylvania, moved to Mecklenburg in 1750, acted as commissary during the war, lived near Poplar Tent and died in 1787.

Robinson, Rev. John, born near Sugar Creek in 1768. educated in Charlotte, preached in Mecklenburg for more than half a century, and died December 15, 1843.

Robinson, Robert, born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1751; moved to Mecklenburg while very young, served in the army and in the battles at Hanging Rock, Ramsour's Mill, Charlotte and "McIntyres." Was well known and highly esteemed and died August 26, 1839.

Ross, Major E. A. See tribute in Chapter 20, Vol. 2.

Shipp, W. M., was born in Lincoln county November 19, 1819, was graduated from the State University in 1840, admitted to the bar in 1842 and began practice in Lincoln county, served as Captain in the Civil War until he was elected Judge, elected Attorney General of North Carolina in 1870, practiced law in Charlotte from 1872 to 1881, appointed judge by Governor Jarvis in 1881 and elected for a term of eight years in 1882, died in 1890. He was married twice—first to Miss Catherine Cameron, second to Miss Margaret Iredell. He was a son of Bartlett Shipp.

Strong, John Mason, M. D., son of Rev. Charles Strong, born in Newberry county, S. C., September 1, 1818; educated at Jefferson College, Pa., studied medicine with Dr. John Harris, of Steele Creek, and in Charleston and in Jefferson Medical College, was a surgeon in the Civil War, lived at Steele Creek and died March 22, 1897. He was

married first to Miss Rachel Harris, by whom he had five children, and second to Miss Nancy Grier.

Walker, John, born in 1801; member of the General Assembly from 1840 to 1848, 1854, 1869, chairman of the County Court, lived eight miles east of Charlotte and died September 8, 1876, leaving one son, Rev. James Walker.

Waring, R. P., born in Virginia, moved to Charlotte in 1850 and began the practice of law, began publishing the Charlotte *Democrat* in 1852, elected County Attorney in 1855 and 1859, elector in the Buchanan campaign in 1856, appointed Consul to the Danish West Indies in 1859 and served there until the beginning of the Civil War, served throughout the war as Captain, returned after the war and edited the *Times*, arrested for treason in 1870 because of his denunciation of carpet baggers and military outrages and fined $300; elector in 1876, chairman of the County Court from 1877 to 1884, member of the General Assembly from 1870 to 1875; assayer in charge of the Charlotte mint from 1885 to 1889, and shortly thereafter retired to private life.

Watson, Samuel Brown, M. D.; born in York county, S. C., December 17, 1805; graduated from the Charleston Medical College in 1828 and located in Charlotte where he practiced until his death, August 24, 1895.

Williams, Henry Bartlett, born July 1, 1811, for many years a leading citizen, died August 12, 1885.

Wilson, Rev. John McKemey, D. D., son of John Wilson and grand-son of George McKemey, whose wife, Margaret, was a sister of Andrew Jackson's mother; born six miles east of Charlotte in 1769, educated at Liberty Hall, in Charlotte, and at Hampden Sidney, Va., prepared for the ministry by Rev. James Hall, licensed in 1793, served as itinerant missionary and in Burke county until 1801, in Mecklenburg from 1801 until his death in 1831; married Miss Mary Erwin, of Burke county, taught a classical school for many years; died in 1831, leaving several children.

Wilson, Joseph, educated by Rev. David Caldwell. licensed to practice law in 1804, elected to the Legislature from Stokes county in 1810, elected Solicitor of the Mountain

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Circuit in 1812, and served in that capacity until his death in August, 1829.

Wilson, Zaccheus, signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, was born in Pennsylvania in 1735, moved to Mecklenburg in 1750, and settled in what is now Cabarrus county, member of the Provincial Congress in 1776 and of the Constitutional Convention of 1788, moved to Tennessee in 1796 and died in 1824.

Yates, W. J., born in Fayetteville in 1827, began newspaper work in his youth, became proprietor of the Fayetteville *North Carolinian,* moved to Charlotte in 1856 and bought the *Democrat,* the *Southern Home* and *Democrat* were consolidated as the *Home-Democrat* in 1881, was president of the directors of the Morganton Asylum. trustee of the State University, declined all political honors, and died October 28, 1888.

CHAPTER V.

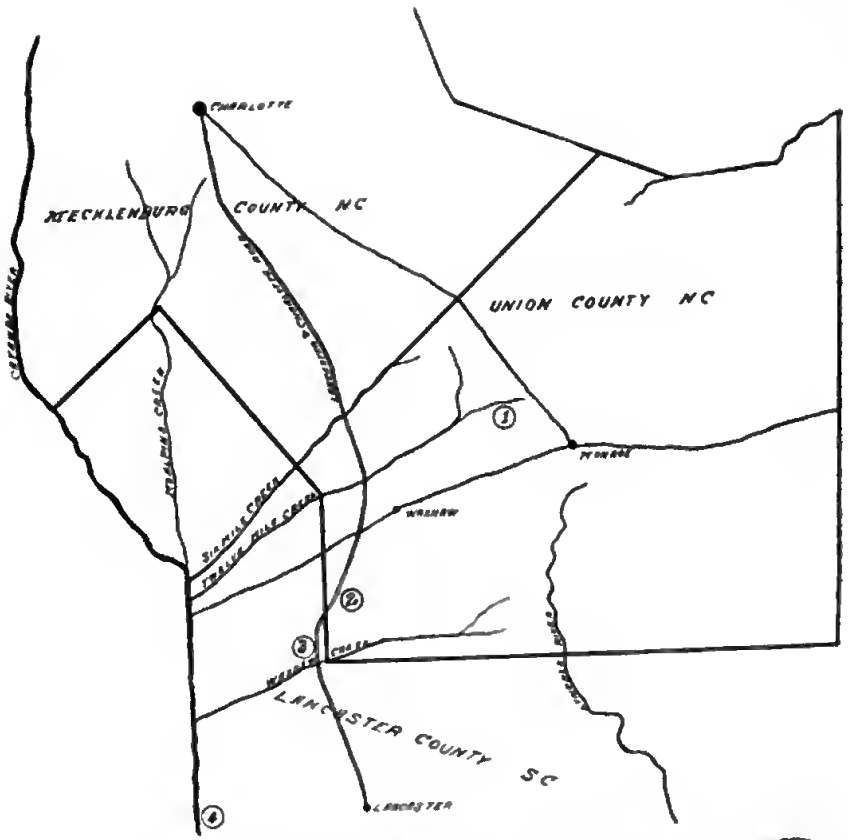
ANDREW JACKSON'S BIRTHPLACE.

Born in that Part of Mecklenburg Which was Made Into Union in 1842.—Moved Over Into South Carolina When a Few Weeks Old.—Evidence of Those Who Were Present at His Birth.—Col. E. H. Walkup's Publication.

Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States, was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, March 15, 1767. The ruins of the McKemey cabin, in which he was born, are on the land belonging to Mr. J. L. Rodman, of Waxhaw, and are in Union County, which was cut off from Mecklenburg in 1842. The site is six miles south from Waxhaw, near the Charlotte and Lancaster road, and four hundred and eighty yards from the South Carolina line.

In 1858, Colonel S. H. Walkup, of Union County, undertook the task of gathering testimony as to the time and place of Jackson's birth. He spent a great deal of time in the work, and accumulated conclusive evidence that Jackson was born in George McKemey's cabin, in the "Waxhaws," March 15, 1767. The affidavits were published in the *North Carolina Argus,* of Wadesboro, September 23, 1858, and were later printed in pamphlet form, and in Parton's Biography of Jackson. The Charlotte and Lancaster papers of 1858 engaged in a controversy over the questions involved, but all finally acquiesced in the completeness of Colonel Walkup's presentation of the facts.

Fourteen affidavits were secured. They were made by persons, in several instances unknown to each other, yet they corroborate with uniformity every important detail. The substance of them is as follows: Six sisters—Misses Hutchison—married and emigrated with their husbands to this country, and settled in the "Waxhaws." Margaret married George McKemey, and settled on Waxhaw Creek, in North Carolina; Jane married James Crawford and settled on Waxhaw Creek in South Carolina; Elizabeth married



VICINITY OF JACKSON'S BIRTHPLACE.

1.—Where Andrew Jackson, Sr., Died.
2.—Where President Jackson was Born.
3.—Where President Jackson was Raised.
4.—Where Andrew Jackson, Sr., was Buried.

UNIV. OF MICH.

Andrew Jackson, Sr., and located near the present site of Pleasant Grove camp-ground, in North Carolina; Sarah married Samuel Leslie and settled near George McKemey's; Grace married James Crow and settled near Landsford, S. C. Andrew Jackson, Sr., built his cabin about nine miles from South Carolina, and the site of it is known to this day. There, in February, 1767, he died, leaving a widow and two sons—Hugh and Robert. His body was interred in the old Waxhaw cemetery, near Landsford. Mrs. Jackson, soon after the death of her husband, started to the home of her sister, in South Carolina. On the way she stopped to visit Mrs. George McKemey, another sister, and in her home, in the night of March 15, 1767, Andrew Jackson was born. So soon as Mrs. Jackson recovered sufficient strength, she went, with her three boys, to the home of James Crawford, in South Carolina, and there Andrew lived for thirteen years. The Crawford place was two and one-half miles from the McKemey place.

In the affidavits, Benjamin Massey, John Carnes, John Lathan, James Faulkner and Thomas Faulkner (the three latter being second cousins of Jackson), all declare that Mrs. Sarah Leslie and Mrs. Sarah Lathan (aunt and cousin of Jackson, respectively) often asserted that Jackson was born at George McKemey's and that they were present at his birth; that Mrs. Leslie "was sent for on the night of his birth, and she took her daughter, Mrs. Lathan, and recollected well of walking the near way through the fields in the night time." In addition is the testimony of Mrs. Elizabeth McWhirter and her son George, and Mrs. Mary Cousar, who state that they were "near neighbors and present on the night of the birth of General Jackson, at the house of George McKemey, in North Carolina," March 15, 1767, which testimony rests upon the statements of Samuel McWhirter, grandson of Mrs. Elizabeth McWhirter, and Thomas Cureton and Jeremiah Cureton, who heard the old persons speak often and positively of the facts.

For many years it was not known in which state the McKemey cabin was located, but the records of land titles in

the Mecklenburg County court house established the fact that the site of the cabin has always been in North Carolina. In a deed given by McKemey to Crawford in 1792, it is described as being "north of Waxhaw Creek." The McKemey tract of land was surveyed in 1757, for John McKemey, and was patented in 1761, was sold by John McKemey to Repentance Townsend in 1761, and by Townsend to George McKemey in 1766. McKemey sold it to Thomas Crawford (son of James Crawford) in 1792; Crawford to Jeremiah Cureton in 1796; from him, it passed to his son, William J. Cureton, from whose estate it was purchased by Mr. J. L. Rodman, the present owner. The records of the transactions, prior to 1842 are in the Mecklenburg County court house; after that year in Union County.

Thus we have the sworn testimony of fourteen persons, whose irreproachable character will be vouched for by persons now living, many of them unknown to each other and all agreeing in reporting the settled family traditions, that Andrew Jackson was born in the McKemey cabin, March 15, 1767; and the incontrovertible testimony of the county records, that the McKemey place is and always has been in North Carolina.

Authority and References:—Governor Swain's Tucker Hall Address; Parton's Biography of Jackson; Appleton's Encyclopedia; The North Carolina Argus of September 23, 1858; Register's Book XIV, page 202, and Book XI, page 38. The name "McKemey" was spelled in various ways; the spelling here adopted is that on his tombstone and is the version accepted by Parton. George McKemey could not write, and consequently his name was spelled variously in his depositions.

OLD WILSON PLACE.
Where Andrew Jackson Lived for a Short Time in 1780, With the Family of John Wilson who Married Margaret McKemey, a Cousin of Jackson, and was the Father of Rev. John McKemey Wilson. This House is Six Miles East of Charlotte.

ALEXANDER ROCK HOUSE, ONE OF THE OLDEST BUILDINGS IN THE COUNTY, FIVE MILES EAST OF CHARLOTTE.

CHAPTER VI.

CUSTOMS OF THE PIONEERS.

Amusements of the Settlers of Mecklenburg.—County Muster and Assemblies.—Horse Racing and Betting.—Liquor Used Freely at Home and at Public Places.—The Old Taverns and Their Uses.

The amusements of the first people who lived in this county differed in many respects from those of the present generation. The women and the children were, perhaps, the most destitute part of the population in this respect. The men, at least the great majority of them, would attend the neighborhood musters of their companies and the county musters of their regiment, which assemblies were, during the first years of our history, composed almost wholly of men. In later years, the women and children sometimes attended these assemblies, but the custom developed at a comparatively late date.

The muster of the early days was nominally a military assembly, but it also had its social and political aspects. The small number of churches, as well as the infrequent meetings for worship, tended to make the muster days almost the only days the greater part of the population had for social intercourse and the discussion of political questions. During the first years of our history, such questions as the McCulloh land question, the boundary dispute, the vestry and marriage acts, the regulation, and other questions of Colonial politics, were discussed at these meetings.. Besides affording the people a means of social and political discussion, from the nature of existing conditions, the musters served to supply the absence of the newspaper, there being no local newspaper in this county for the first fifty years of its history.

County courts and the annual election for members of the Provincial Assembly, all held at the county seat, also served to bring the leading men of the county together for the ex-

change of ideas and for purposes of social intercourse. The several musters, county courts and elections, together with the occasional meetings held in all parts of the county for public worship, afforded our ancestors opportunities for knowing each other which many of this day do not enjoy. Add to all these, too, the frequent visits of many of the people to Charleston, Philadelphia, and other markets, and the bringing back to this section of the best newspapers and other publications of that day, and we find that the people who lived here more than a hundred years ago are not to be pitied so very much on the plea that they were isolated from the rest of the world. Even the older boys occasionally went to Charleston, which was an event long to be remembered. Some of them, too, attended the meetings, while all the children generally received some months of "schooling" for two or three years of their early youth. But the early times were such that nature and necessity were the school masters that were ever present in this section, to develop the latent powers in every boy and girl.

The diversions of the men partook somewhat of the rude nature of their surroundings. Horse-racing, long bullets, shooting matches, and like sports engaged the attention of the majority. "Long bullets" was a game played with a large iron ball. There were two goals. The work of those near one goal was to prevent the ball rolled in their direction from passing their goal, the winning side being that one which could succeed in rolling the ball with enough force to pass the adversary's line. One of the first ordinances of Charlotte prohibited this game from being played in the streets of the town.

But one of the old customs which has long since passed away here, but which still exists in parts of Scotland, was the custom of having "liquor at the funeral." The life of this custom was prolonged in this section by the fact that the people were settled far apart, and an excuse for refreshments at the graveyard, after the funeral, could be made on the ground that the friends had gathered from long distances and should be sent away only after having been re-

EXTRACTS FROM COPY BOOKS IN USE IN MECKLENBURG COUNTY SCHOOLS IN 1850.

UNIV. OF MICH.

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freshed. The prevalence of this custom of having "liquor at the funeral" may be inferred when it is stated that almost every estate settled in this country up to, and for sometime after, 1800, contained an item for funeral whiskey, paid out of the assets of the estate in the same way as other funeral expenses are now paid.

"Liquor at the funeral" was not necessarily the liquor drank by those who kept watch over the dead body before it was buried, but the spirits consumed at a dinner which was spread at the church or graveyard after the funeral ceremonies were over, consisting of cakes, bread, cheese, wine, whiskey or rum. The amount of whiskey consumed varied according to circumstances. As early as 1767, seven gallons and more were consumed on one funeral occasion, costing five shillings per gallon. Wine was more expensive, costing ten shillings per gallon. Sometimes rum instead of whiskey and wine was used, indicating that the dead man was in his lifetime in more comfortable circumstances than one whose funeral dinner was set with only corn whiskey as a beverage.

Another occasion for the consumption of whiskey was the "vendue," or sale of a dead man's estate. "Whiskey for the vendue" was as necessary a part of the expenses of an administrator in settling an estate as was the funeral whiskey. Here, again, the amount consumed depended on circumstances. If the amount of property sold was large, the whiskey bill was large accordingly. If little property was sold, only a small crowd being attracted hither, then the bill for spirits was small in proportion.

While horse-racing and long bullets seem to have been indulged in by only a part of the population, whiskey drinking was a general custom before 1800. Rev. Alexander had his punch bowl and glasses among the effects sold at his sale. Nearly every teacher, of which any record now remains, was sometime or other charged with whiskey by some one of those who patronized his school. But whiskey drinking and intemperance were not then synonymous terms to the extent they are now.

Betting at horse races was the custom. And while betting and gambling were permitted, there is evidence that profanity was criminal, being frequently punished by the county courts. The meagreness of the court records before 1774 prevents a statement as to the punishment accorded such offenses before that time, but after that time there are numbers of instances where men were fined various amounts for "swearing profanely." An interesting feature of such records is that they always state the number of oaths the culprit was charged with "swearing profanely," the gravity of the offense seeming to be measured by the number.

The making and sale of spirituous liquors was, of course, as general as their consumption. They who hired whiskey made in the early days paid the distiller six pence per gallon. Nearly every leading man in the county owned a distillery. Such an institution was almost as much a part of the equipment of a plantation as the plows and other farming implements. There seems never to have been, in the early days, an excise duty on the sale of whiskey at the place of its manufacture, but there was such a duty on all those who kept taverns, ordinaries, and places of amusement.

But there was a reason for the existence of a distillery on almost every farm during the first period of our history, which, leaving out of all consideration other reasons, fully accounts for the phenomenon, viz: the distance people were situated from markets for their simple products of corn, rye and fruit. It was much more convenient to market the surplus products in liquid form than in bulk, and the returns were larger and surer.

No picture of the social life of the first period of our history would be complete without some reference to the taverns which were kept in all parts of the country from the earliest days of its history. These institutions sprang up along all the public roads, and in the town of Charlotte after 1768. The number of persons always passing through this section to the South must have been considerable, even as early as 1760. The tavern was a place where such travelers could

BILL FOR TEACHING, 1822.

NOTE GIVEN IN 1767.

be provided for over night. "A public house," or a tavern, also meant a place where spirituous liquors were sold. If we are to judge by the bills these tavern-keepers rendered their customers, we shall gain an adequate idea of the kind of entertainment furnished, as well as the cost of it. In all of these houses the punch bowl was an ever present institution. Such drinks as "Stued wine," "toddy," rum "slings," and the like, were served. In compounding these drinks the tavern-keepers used whiskey of local manufacture, as well as West India rum, Continental rum, claret, Madeira and Teneriffe wine, domestic and imported beer, and domestic and imported cider..

CHAPTER VII.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY MONEY. (1762 to 1800.)

First Settlers Used Pennsylvania and Virginia Currency.—Paper Money Discounted Nearly One-third.—Many Kinds of Coins Used.—Federal Currency Established in 1792.

The first settlers of this county came from Virginia and Pennsylvania and, of course, brought the currency of those States with them, which was, no doubt, the first paper money in circulation in this section. But some of these settlers brought gold and silver as well as the paper currency. The " hard money" of that day, as it was called, consisted of English and Spanish and German coins, and in rare instances coins of French mintage. In 1763, George Cathey, who first lived in Pennsylvania and then in Maryland and afterwards came to North Carolina, loaned Jean Cathey "ten silver dollars," valued at four pounds English money, and "one Dubloone in gold," valued at six pounds of the same currency. At Henry Eisenhart's sale, in 1764, one "half Johannes" was valued at two pounds and seven shillings, as money was then reckoned in this province.

After the settlers found their way to the markets of Charleston, South Carolina, currency became somewhat common in this section, especially about the year 1770. But even with the progress of the trade with Charleston, the volume of money was not sufficient for the needs of the growing popuplation. Chief Justice Hasell, who held Salisbury court in the Spring of 1766, said that there was "scarce any specie circulating among the people of this section, not enough to pay the stamp duties, should that odious act be enforced."

The value of the North Carolina proclamation, or paper currency, varied in value at different times prior to 1776. In 1767, it was valued at two-thirds its face value in sterling. It seems that this money never decreased much below thirty-three and one-third per cent. during the period that this

NOTICE.

Pursuant to the last will of Mrs. O. Dinkins, dec'd., I will offer for sale, on the 30th and 31st days of October next, at the late dwelling house of said dec'd.

Horses, Mules,

A large stock of Cattle,

Hogs and Sheep,

A quantity of CORN,

Wheat, Oats, Fodder & Hay,

One Cotton Gin & Gearing,

One Dutch Fan,

One Gig and Harness,

1 Road Wagon and Farming Tools of every description,

Household Furniture,

Consisting of several excellent Beds and Furniture, Sideboard, Secretary, Cupboard and Tables,

together with a number of other valuable articles not enumerated. A credit will be given, and further particulars made known on the day of sale by

Samuel Cox,
Executor.

September 12, 1838.

SALE NOTICE, 1838.

county was under the royal authority, except in 1773, when it decreased almost fifty per cent. The inadequate currency was a matter of much concern to our local politicians before 1776, and they often introduced bills in the Colonial Assembly to make taxes payable in certain commodities, thereby hoping to lighten the burdens of the poorer class and render the collection of taxes more easy. But no such bill ever became a law of the Province.

Before January, 1772, James Wylie, who had been sheriff of this county died. The inventory of his estate showed that he had in his possession fifty-six "half Joes" Johanneses), each valued at sixty-four shillings in currency; eight guineas, each valued at thirty-six shillings; six "pistoles," valued at twenty-eight shillings; two "chickeens," valued at fourteen shillings; one "Maidon," valued at forty-six shillings; and four "Doubloons," each valued at one hundred and twelve shillings. The total value of this "hard money" was £266 16s., "Total of gold as the same passes here January, 1772." The administrator of the estate of Solomon Elliott, in 1775, returned cash on hand as follows: Forty-nine half Johanneses, seven and one-half guineas, three pistoles, one "maidon," one "Caroline," one hundred and three dollars, or £38 12s. 6d., and £206 11s. Pennsylvania currency, or £698 16s. 9d. North Carolina Currency. Elliott was a merchant who lived somewhere within the bounds of New Providence congregation.

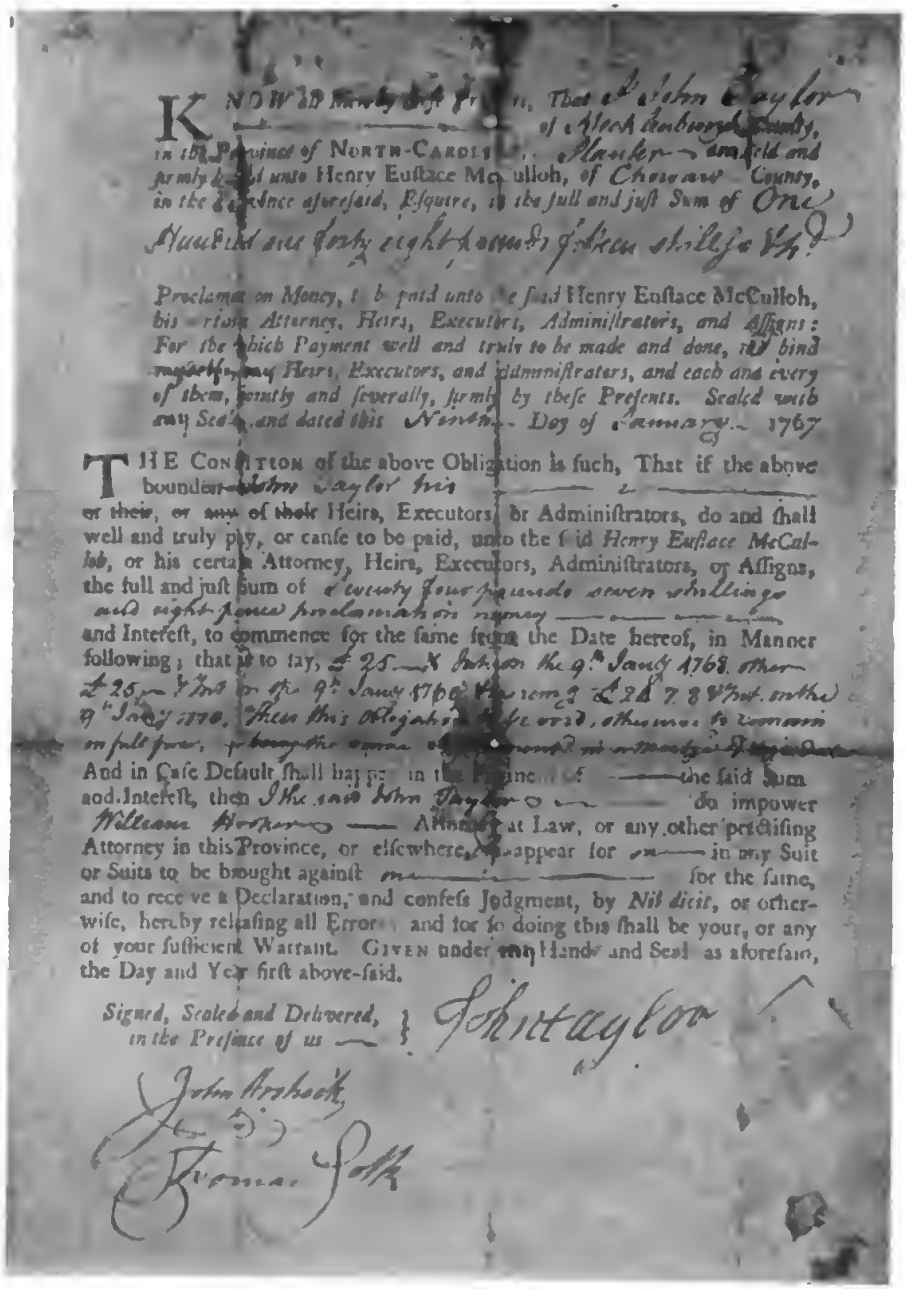
With the change of the government from King to people, 1777, the old proclamation money was made legal tender for a definite period, and hence that currency remained here and many people paid debts with it until as late as 1780. All through the years 1775 and 1776, notes were drawn payable in that money. By the inventory of Samuel Gingles returned to the county court in January, 1777, it appears that this man left in cash £25 South Carolina currency, £40 Continental currency, £82 North Carolina currency, one "Doubloone." and five Spanish milled dollars. In July, 1781, Robert McDowell's personal estate was valued at £179 19s. in hard money and 1715 paper dollars." When this

estate was finally settled in 1790, it took eight hundred dollars to make one of "hard money," which indicates how worthless our National and State paper currrency had become.

During the period from 1780 to 1783, the money lenders in this county most always drew their notes payable in "hard money" or in "gold or silver." In 1783, several payments were confessed before John McKnitt Alexander, in which "half Johannes were to Rente at three pound five shillings; dollars at eight shillings." Beginning in 1782, and continuing until 1793, it was the usual custom to reckon twelve and one-half cents as a shilling, eight shillings to the dollar. So when pounds are spoken of during that period, it must be remembered that one pound was two dollars, and not the old sterling value of something like five dollars.

But English money did not cease to be a part of our currency with the close of the Revolution. Many of the people of this section still used the money of the mother country long after that conflict had ended. In 1785, John McCutcheon gave his note for sixty-one pounds "sterling," guineas to be reckoned at twenty-one shillings and nine pence, dollars at four shillings eight pence, the whole to be paid in "hard money." In the same year McCutcheon, who was a merchant, gave another note payable in "half Joes," at three pounds four shillings each, indicating that the old currency silver and gold still circulated in this county at that time.

In 1768, $3,870 in Continental currency was valued in returning the value of an estate to the county court at only three pounds, or about six dollars in gold. In 1794, the executors of Edward Erwin said they had in their possession "a Bill of Virginia money of twelve hundred dollars, which we have not been able to dispose of." In 1791, Matthew Walker exchanged a "gold guinea" with David Flow in some business transaction. In October, 1792, Robert Irwin bought 1,084 Continental dollars at the sale of Wm. Whitsett, who lived in the town of Charlotte, paying three pounds nineteen shillings for the same. In the same year John



KNOW all Men by these Presents, That I John Taylor of Mecklenburg County, in the Province of North-Carolina Planter am held and firmly bound unto Henry Eustace McCulloh, of Chowan County, in the Province aforesaid, Esquire, in the full and just Sum of One Hundred and forty eight pounds fifteen shillings Proc.

Proclamation Money, to be paid unto the said Henry Eustace McCulloh, his Heirs Attorney, Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns: For the which Payment well and truly to be made and done, I do bind myself, my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, and each and every of them, jointly and severally, firmly by these Presents. Sealed with my Seal, and dated this Ninth Day of January 1767

THE CONDITION of the above Obligation is such, That if the above bounden John Taylor his or their, or any of their Heirs, Executors or Administrators, do and shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said Henry Eustace McCulloh, or his certain Attorney, Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, the full and just Sum of Seventy four pounds seven shillings and eight pence proclamation money and Interest, to commence for the same from the Date hereof, in Manner following; that is to say, £ 25 — & Interest the 9th Janry 1768. then £ 25 — & Int. to the 9th Janry 1769 Then rem.g £24 7 8 & Int. to the 9th Janry 1770. Then this Obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force, & virtue. And in Case Default shall happen in the Payment of the said Sum and Interest, then I the said John Taylor do impower William Hooper Attorney at Law, or any other practising Attorney in this Province, or elsewhere, to appear for me in any Suit or Suits to be brought against me for the same, and to receive a Declaration, and confess Judgment, by *Nil dicit*, or otherwise, hereby releasing all Errors, and for so doing this shall be your, or any of your sufficient Warrant. GIVEN under my Hand and Seal as aforesaid, the Day and Year first above-said.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered, in the Presence of us — John Taylor

John Hathock

Thomas Polk

CONTRACT, 1767.

Whitsides bought 7557 dollars of the same currency at the sale of Moses Swanne, of Charlotte, and paid fourteen pounds twelve shillings for them.

From 1790 to 1800, many notes were drawn payable in "Spanish milled dollars." Others were drawn payable in "half Joes," and others in "silver dollars." During this period, owing to the establishment of a Federal currency in 1792, in which the dollar was made to consist of ten dimes, the people here began to draw notes in which £100 was reckoned to be $200, ten "shillings" to the dollar. But the custom of calling ten cents a "shilling" did not become general, and the shilling of twelve and one-half cents continued in favor for several years after the beginning of the Nineteenth Century.

CHAPTER VIII.

NOTES ON THE REGULATION.

Miscellaneous Information Summarized in Paragraphs.—The March of Mecklenburg Troops to Hillsboro.—Governor Tryon's Visit in the County.—Sentiment Pertaining to the Regulators and the Governor.

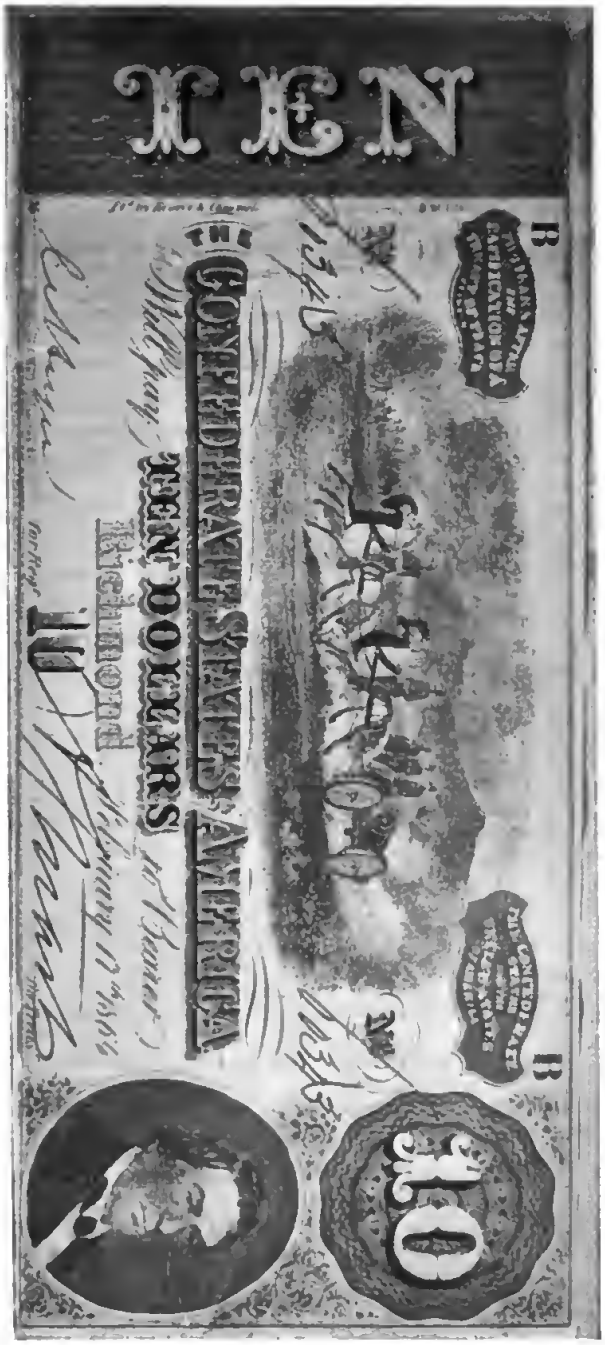
1. On Sunday, September 25th, Rev. Mr. Suter and Rev. Henry Patillo preached to the Rowan and Mecklenburg battalions in camp at Hillsboro.

2. On September 28th, " the officers and soldiers of the Rowan and Mecklenburg Brigade wrote to Adjutant General and Major of Brigade, desiring them in their behalf to wait on His Excellency, and in the most dutiful and respectful terms to express their happiness and entire satisfaction in having this day His Excellency's thanks for their behavior since they have been employed on this service, adding their most ardent wishes for His Excellency's speedy recovery."

3. The march of the Mecklenburg and Rowan battalions from Hillsboro back to Salisbury was made under the command of Colonel Osborne. Colonel Osborne carried back with him a pardon for the insurgents, which he read at the head of the brigade when it arrived at Salisbury, and posted a copy of it on the court house door. The conditions of the pardon were that the insurgents were to give bond and security to pay all their taxes by a certain day and agree not in the future to obstruct any public officer in the execution of his office. The principal insurgents, however, were not to be pardoned, but tried in the courts for their offenses.

4. At a council of war, held at Hillsboro on September 22, 1768, Colonel Robt. Harris, Lieutenant-Colonel Moses Alexander, Major John Phifer and Captain Thomas Polk, Mecklenburg's member of the Assembly, were present.

5. The Mecklenburg battalion, which began the march



CONFEDERATE CURRENCY, 1864.

to Hillsboro, from Major Phifer's, on September 12, 1768, consisted of one colonel, one lieutentant-colonel, one major, seven captains, eight lieutentants, eight ensigns, one adjutant, one quartermaster, fifteen sergeants, seven corporals, seven drummers, and two hundred and fifty-three privates, making a total force of three hundred and ten men. The total expenses of the Mecklenburg battalion were £1854 9s. 6d., of which sum Colonel Moses Alexander was paid £608 23. 6d., proclamation money.

6. Mecklenburg furnished for the 1768 expedition against the Regulators, a force of three hundred and ten men, out of a total of 1461, raised to quell the disturbance. The total expenses of the expedition were £4844 19s. 3d., proclamation money.

7. On Sunday, August 21, 1768, while Governor Tryon was the guest of Major John Phifer, he and Mr. Phifer attended a church where divine services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Suter, a "Swiss or Dutch minister." The discourse enjoined all to obey the laws of the country.

8. The North Carolina Assembly of November, 1768, expressed its conviction of the necessity of the action of Tryon in assembling soldiers at Hillsboro in September of that year, expressed its detestation of the proceedings of the insurgents, extending its thanks to Gov. Tryon for quelling the insurrection, and promised as soon as the finances would permit, to pay the expenses of those soldiers who had marched against the insurgents.

9. The powder burned at Phifer's Hill was not powder that Gov. Tryon had procured in Charleston, but powder that Colonel Moses Alexander had bought there, as Commissary of the Mecklenburg and Rowan Volunteers.

10. David Caldwell was one of the leading men in the Rocky River section and an elder at Rocky River Presbyterian Church. Many of the other names signed to the request for the pardon of the "black boys of Cabarrus" will be recognized as the names of men who at one time or another have played a considerable part in the history of the county.

Their statement of the facts about this episode, leaving out their "obsequious loyalty," ought to commend itself to all lovers of truth as an authentic presentation of the matter.

11. To show that the Regulation did not gain any appreciable headway in this county, it may be remembered that the sheriffs of Rowan and Anson were at a later date empowered, on account of the Regulation troubles, to collect back taxes for the year 1770. No Mecklenburg sheriff ever asked for the passage of such an act of relief. Hence, it is to be presumed that whatever taxes were not collected here were not collected for causes others than those attending the Regulation troubles.

12. As the name of Edmund Fanning is connected with Mecklenburg history, in connection with Queen's College, and that connection may be thought strange, in view of all that has been said about him in North Carolina histories, it may be interesting to note here that the Assembly proceedings of January 25, 1771, Vol. VIII., page 461, of the Colonial Records, recites that Fanning had been charged with many things injurious to his character. It is said that the House had inquired into those charges and after the strictest examination found the several accusations to be "false, wretched and malicious, arising from the malevolence of a set of insurgents, who style themselves Regulators." Captain Alexander was on the committee that investigated Fanning's conduct.

13. It is well known that the sentiment of many North Carolinians, by the year 1772, had changed in regard to the Regulators. August 30th, 1772, Governor Josiah Martin wrote Lord Hillsborough that he had lately visited Orange, Guilford and Chatham counties, and said that as he went through Guilford County, the Regulators and Hunter, their leader among them, came to him in great penitence and contrition and asked pardon. The Regulators claimed they had no intention of subverting the government and maintained that they had been misled. Martin says these people were barbariously ignorant beyond description, and

that mercenary attorneys and other litttle officers had evidently taken advantage of this ignorance.

14. James McCaul, the Regulator, whose advertisement is said to have been the occasion of the meeting referred to by James Ashmore in his confession, was an Anson County man.

CHAPTER IX.

NOTES ON CHAPTER II. (The Indians.)

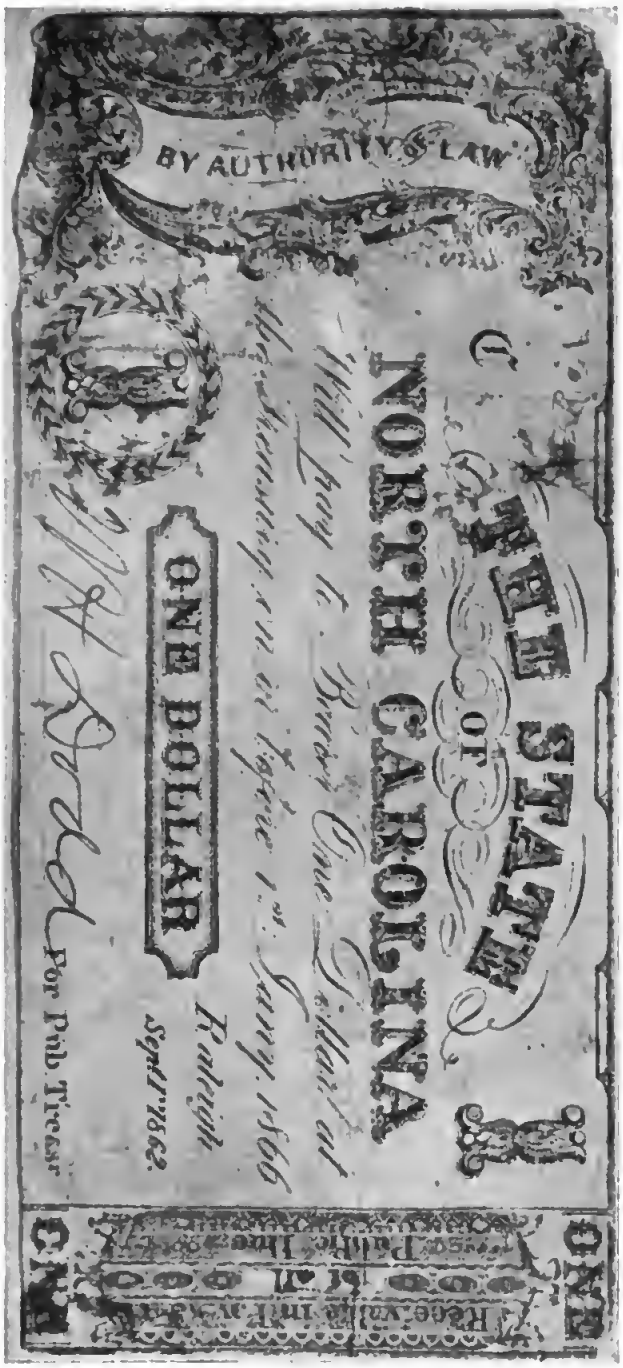
Items Regarding Important Events.—Very Few Relics Found in Mecklenburg.—Correspondence Between Governors of North Carolina and South Carolina Respecting the Catawba.

1. The occasion of the Indians going to Salisbury and insulting the Chief Justice and disturbing the court was this: A band of the Catawbas was returning from Virginia, where they had gone to take part in one of the campaigns of the French and Indian war.. These Indians robbed a wagon and tied the wagoner with his own chain. The whites followed the Indians and recovered the stolen goods, which so incensed the Indians that they acted in the manner indicated above.

2. The Indian remains in this section present no special peculiarities, except that there are evidences at one or two points of the work of mound builders. Mr. A. Nixon, of Lincolnton, N. C., has several ornaments like those usually found in localities where these prehistoric peoples are known to have lived. Mr. Nixon has several ornamented pipes and other interesting relics, collected near Hardin, N. C., and Iron Station, N. C., in the territory which lies between the South Fork and the Catawba rivers.

3. Robert Campbell and Thomas Keasey were the two white men wounded at Fort Dobbs in February, 1760. Both of these men were pensioned by the Colonial Assembly, Campbell finally being sent back to England, the Assembly paying his passage.

4. The Catawba Indians had, in 1755, two hundred and forty to three hundred warriors, with King Hagler at their head. In 1760, smallpox reduced the number of warriors to sixty. Governor Dobbs says that besides the sixty warriors, there were left after the smallpox epidemic ended, sixty old men and boys and a "suitable number of women." If these figures are reliable, it will be seen that the Catawba



NORTH CAROLINA CURRENCY, 1866.

UNIV. OF MICH.

tribe must have been reduced by disease, in 1760, by about four-fifths its size in 1755. This also accounts for the fact that the Catawbas were not heard of as an Indian power after 1760, and may account, too, for some of their friendliness towards the whites after that date.

5. Governor Dobbs, writing to Governor Boone of South Carolina, July 6, 1762, says: "Mr. Samuel Wily arrived here and informs me he had directions from Mr. Bull to run out lines of the lands alotted for the Catawba Nation, a tract fifteen miles square, commencing at the Southward from 12 mile Creek to the Northward 15 miles from the East to West 7 miles and a half on each side of Catawba River, pursuant, as he says, to an agreement made with the Catawba Nation about a year ago between Mr. Atkins, agent for Indian affairs, with King Hagler, and Hagler, with these Indians have arrived here the same day upon the same account.

"It does not a little surprise me to find that Mr. Atkins should have peremptorily have taken upon him to have fixed so large a tract of land to them without first acquainting me with it, as there is the highest probability that all these lands will be within the province by the parallelled lines which will determine our boundary, without even showing his power to me of determining it, without His Majesty's approbation or consulting the Government of this Province, and still more so in never having communicated his agreement to me since he concluded it.

"And this survey, if perfected would ascertain the Catawbas' claim hereafter and would at present occasion much confusion among those who had taken warrants and patents upon these lands. For upon the Indians' removal from Sugar Creek Town to 12-Mile Creek, many of the lands northward from Sugar Town have been surveyed and some patents isssued, as I appprehended upon their removal, they had chosen and accepted of other lands, more southerly, and more so as to their number of warriors have been reduced in a few years, by Hagler's confession, from three hundred to fifty, and all their males don't exceed one hundred old and young included, as they are now scarce a Nation; the

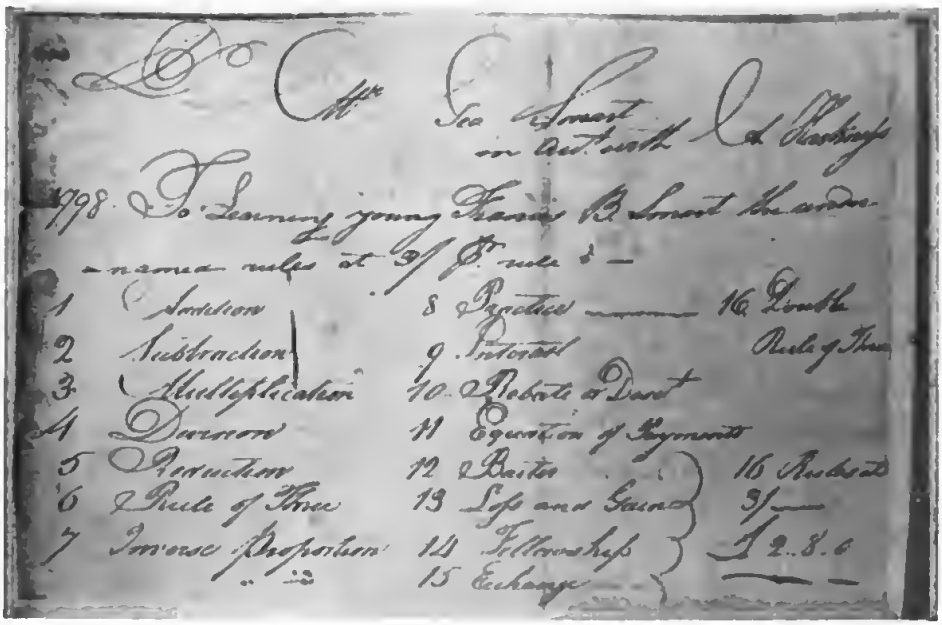
lands alotted to them since their reduction by Mr. Atkin is 144,000 acres.

"As the Catawba's have behaved well, though their numbers are reduced, I would agree to their having a large tract and proportion of land, and would not think it imprudent to advise His Majesty to allow them a tract 12 miles square, which would contain 96,000 acres, a sufficient quantity for so small a number."

"Bounds might be limited between 12-Mile Creek and Sugar Creek on the east side of Catawba and as much more to the westward as shall make up the complement, till His Majesty's approbation is obtained, and therefore at present should advise that the surrounding lines should be suspended and only the distance run from 12-Mile Creek to Sugar Creek, to ascertain that distance, and in the meantime I shall suspend the issuing of any more patents within that limit, and think it reasonable that Captain Steward, who succeeds Mr. Atkins should send me a copy of Mr. Atkins' power, by which he is acting in fixing their limits without His Majesty's approbation or the consent of this Province, and then when the limits are ascertained no private purchase should be allowed, though their numbers should diminish, without the approbation of the Government of the Province, in which the lands may lay, and the General consent of the Catawba Nation."

The above besides being interesting as bearing on the general history of the Catawbas, is especially interesting as mentioning the original town of the Catawbas, on Sugar Creek. Tradition has not even located that original capital of the Indian Nation, and it is perhaps now useless to try to locate it with any degree of certainty. It is enough for us to remember that this town or original capital of the Catawbas was on big Sugar Creek, somewhat nearer the present town of Charlotte, perhaps, than it was distant from the final location of the capital on the southern border of this county.

6. Lawson, in his description of this section in the year 1701, speaks of the "Sugaree" Indians, as well as the Ca-



ITEMIZED BILL FOR "LEARNING," 1798.

tawbas. In view of what Governor Dobbs says, in 1762, and in view of the whole history of the Indians of this section, the opinion may be advanced that the Sugarees were a branch of the Catawbas (Kadapaws in Lawson's vernacular), and were finally absorbed by them, the name remaining in the stream on which their principal settlement was situated.

CHAPTER X.

NOTES ON CHAPTER XV. (Religion.)

Coming of Rev. Hugh McAden.—Rev. Alexander Craighead Withdraws from the Presbyterian Synod and Comes to North Carolina.—Established Church of England Met With Much Discouragement in Mecklenburg.

Rev. Hugh McAden began his trip South with Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, as a starting point, June 3, 1755. The second Sunday in June he was at Rock Spring where he met Rev. James Campbell, who the next year came to North Carolina, to the Cape Fear section, and has the distinction of being the first resident Presbyterian minister in the colony, whose name has come down to us. Mr. McAden crossed the Potomac on June 16, went to Winchester and came South through the Shenandoah Valley. He preached at the forks of the James river on the second Sunday in July, and on Wednesday following at the house of a friend, he heard the lamentable story of Braddock's defeat by the Indians and French. The whole country was thrown into confusion, which increased with the stories of Indian murders on the frontier. Braddock's defeat and the danger apparently threatening the people of the Valley, sent many families to the more peaceful sections of North Carolina. Rev. Alexander Craighead, whose congregation on the "Cow Pasture" had probably been entirely scattered from their homes, was one of those who came to North Carolina on this account.

Mr. McAden considered whether he should return to Pennsylvania or should continue his journey. He writes: "I resolved to prosecute my journey, come what will, with some degree of dependence upon the Lord for his divine protection and support, that I might be able to glorify Him in all things, whether in life or death." He preached the first Sunday in August in North Carolina. Soon afterwards he

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preached most acceptably to the people at the Baptist Yearly Meeting, in what is now Granville county.

Rev. Alexander Craighead was one of the charter members of the Presbytery of Hanover, Virginia, formed by the Synod of New York, in 1755. He came of a race of Presbyterian preachers in Scotland and Ireland where the name is an honorable one among the Church archives. He came from the Presbytery of Donegal, in the old country, and joined the Synod of Philadelphia in 1736. In 1746, he was accused of unusual methods in his evangelistic services, but was able to appeal so successfully to the sympathy of the community that the Presbytery could not bring the case to an issue. He withdrew from the Synod with eleven others, in 1841, forming the "New Side" Presbytery of Brunswick. Then he dropped out of the records for a time, being, as is supposed, associated with the great Whitfield in his labors in America.

In 1743, Thomas Cookson, one of His Majesty's justices in Pennsylvania, brought in a complaint to the Synod of a certain paper, attributed to Alexander Craighead, a Presbyterian minister. It will be noted that Mr. Craighead now belonged to the opposite party from the Synod. The Synod set aside all other business to consider the paper, and the following record was made: "The above mentioned paper, with an affidavit concerning it, being read in open Synod, it was unanimously agreed that it was full of treason, sedition and distraction, and grievous perverting of the sacred oracles to the ruin of all society and government, and directly and diametrically opposite to our religious principles; as we have on all occasions declared to the world; and we hereby unanimously and with the greatest sincerity declare that we detest this paper. And if Mr. Alexander Craighead be the author, we know nothing of the matter; and we hereby declare that he hath been no member of this society for some time past, nor do we acknowledge him as such, though we cannot but heartily lament that any man that was ever called a Presbyterian should be guilty of what is in this paper." In addition to this, the moderator, with

three leading members, was appointed a committee to draw up an address to the Governor on the occasion.

This seems a little hard on Mr. Craighead. Probably, thirty years afterwards, the members of the same Synod would have considered the paper a most patriotic document, when every Presbyterian minister and almost the whole body of the people were on the side of the colonies as against the crown and were preaching sedition and treason at every opportunity.

July 20, 1766, Rev. Mr. Reed, an Episcopal clergyman, writing from New Bern to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, says: "Mr. Morton arrived here about the 18th of last month from the northward and stayed with me to refresh himself a few days, then proceeded to Brunswick to wait upon the Governor and from thence intended to go to Mecklenburg county. But on his arrival at Brunswick, he was very creditably, and, I believe, very truly informed, that the inhabitants of that county evaded the Vestry Act by electing the most rigid dissenters for Vestrymen who would not quaify; that the county abounded with dissenters of various denominations and particularly with Covenanters, Seceders, Anabaptists and New Lights; that he would meet with a very cold, if any reception at all, have few or no hearers and lead a very uneasy life." Governor Tryon took a more charitable and tolerant view of the religious conditions in this county and said to the same Society October 1, 1766: "I intend as a rule to myself to dispose of the ministers as they arrive into those counties where the inhabitants are most willing to receive them. Those of Mecklenburg county are almost all Presbyterians. I have, therefore, sent Mr. Morton, at his own request, to Northampton county." On August 25, 1766, Mr. Morton himself wrote that he "was well informed that the inhabitants of Mecklenburg are entire dissenters of the most rigid kind. That they had a solemn league and covenant teacher settled among them; that they were in general greatly averse to the Church of England, and that they looked upon a law lately enacted in this province for the better establishment of the Church

as oppressive as the Stamp Act, and were determined to prevent its taking place there by opposing the settlement of any minister of the Church of England that might be sent among them." In 1766, it was said that Pennsylvania was the breeding place of sects; that that colony sent down to this province all kinds of sects and among the number "gifted brethren," or "New Lights." In 1767, Governor Tryon estimated the white taxables of Mecklenburg at 1,600, "mostly Presbyterians."

It is not very probable that the Rev. Mr. Reed or the Rev. Mr. Morton knew very much about the different classes of dissenters, the terms, Covenanters and Seceders, simply referring to the Scotch antecedents of the Presbyterians, and "New Light," probably denoting the "New Side" branch of the Presbyterian Church, though the Old and New side had by this time been united. Nor is it probable that there were any "Anobaptists" in Mecklenburg in the historical sense of the word. There may have been some Baptists here as there were in other parts of the colony, and they always stood with the Presbyterians in their advocacy of civil and religious liberty.

In January, 1771, the Assembly passed an act which the Governor wisely signed, and which took away one of the long-standing grievances of this section. It was introduced by Edmund Fanning, Thomas Polk being one of the special committee appointed to formulate the statute. It permitted regularly called Presbyterian ministers to solemnize the rites of marriage by publication in their assemblies or by license. Fanning reported that the restrictions put upon Presbyterian ministers worked great hardships, the people having been trained to prefer the ceremony celebrated by a minister to marriage by a justice of the peace.

In 1770 Providence congregation established a church in the Clear Creek section for the convenience of those members who lived in that neighborhood, and this later on became the Philadelphia Church.

There were some members of the Episcopal Church coming in with the English emigrants from the East, as is evident from the mention of the Book of Prayer occasionally

at the sale of libraries. In DeRosset's Church History of North Carolina, we find this statement: "Speaking of the marriage of dissenters by dissenting clergymen, Bishop Cheshire says: 'It seems an ungracious provision of this law, meant to be an act of courtesy as well as of justice, to the growing settlements along the Yadkin and the Catawba, that it provided that the Episcopal minister in the parish where the marriage was performed should be entitled to the fee, if he had not refused to perform the service. This, howver, was of less consequence, as there was not a single minister in any parish in the province where a Presbyterian minister resided.' "

Prior to 1767, the Germans of Cabarrus had a pastor at Coldwater, Mr. Suter, who preached there in August, 1768, when Governor Tryon was visiting at John Phifer's. This church on Coldwater was the first Reformed Church founded in North Carolina. About 1760, the Lutherans and Reformed Germans built a log church in the present county of Catawba, near the present town of Newton, which they called St. Paul's. In 1764, this church was served by Mr. Dupert. Paul Anthony and Henry Weidner (Whitner) were the prime movers in this church enterprise, which seems to have been the oldest church erected in Catawba county, in territory then regarded as belonging to Mecklenburg.

On October 26, 1767, Matthew Floyd was granted a tract of land on the waters of the South Fork of the Catawba, joining the lands of Jonathan Potts and Peter Statler, "including a school house." This school house was built by the Lutherans and German Calvinists about 1765, and was also used for church purposes, being one of the oldest churches west of the Catawba river. On this spot are now situated two churches, five miles west of the present town of Lincolnton, the one a Lutheran and the other a Reformed church, which have been erected by the descendants of the pioneer inhabitants of that section which was once a part of Mecklenburg. This original union church was known as "school house" church until after 1819, when its name became Daniel's Church.

CHAPTER XI

HISTORY OF MINING IN MECKLENBURG.

Historic Anticipations—Discoveries in Florida—First Find in the County—Geology of Mecklenburg—Development of Mining—Statistics of the Branch Mint in Charlotte.

By George B. Hanna, E. M.*

From the earliest entrance of the Spaniards into the territory, now known as the United States, the question of the precious metals was always the foremost consideration. The large treasure found in Mexico and in Peru excited the cupidity of this avaricious race, and suggested the existence of other stores in other parts of the New World.

On entering Florida, the first inquiry was concerning gold. Native copper from the shores of Lake Superior, and probably also from the mountains of the Carolinas, as well as mica from this latter region, had been widely scattered to the South, Southwest and Southeast among the natives, the copper being used largely for tools, and the mica for ornaments.

It is now quite certain from the results of modern exhumations in Florida and along the cost of the Gulf States, that nuggets of gold had also traveled thither from what we now call the Southern Appalachian gold region, and were used widely both for barter and for ornaments.

The gold found in the exhumations has been assayed in late years, and found to correspond with the gold from the mountains of Georgia and of the Carolinas, and this indication of origin is confirmed by the physical appearance of the nuggets.

It is not probable that De Soto or his immediate followers ever penetrated the Appalachian mountains, but scattered parties of his followers apparently did, as evidenced by their

*Prepared by Prof. Hanna especially for this book

frequent allusions to these mountains and rivers under names variously spelled by the early Spanish chroniclers. The Altamaha river, for instance, became a familiar name as a source of gold. An early traveler even went so far as to picture the rude way which the natives in the region of the Altamaha had in panning, or rather concentrating, the fine particles of gold—a method totally unknown at the present time among our miners—an agitation with air or water in hollow tubes of cane.

The earliest American miners of the nineteenth century have denied that the Indians ever practiced the collection of the fine gold; their extremest skill went no farther than the securing of nuggets and coarse gold, which could be picked out with the fingers.

The vast collections of the Spaniards held the world spell-bound, and when the English came to this country, they, too, gave their attention to the possible occurrence of the precious metals, though cupidity was held in subjection to the practical aims of the settlers; gold was only an incidental end. Sir Walter Raleigh, in his assignment of territorial rights, reserved to himself one-fifth of the gold and silver that might be discovered.

The immigrants to the Piedmont section of the Carolinas, as soon as securely settled, began to hunt for gold. Several points are known where prospecting was carried on more than 125 years ago. Among these was the Aborigines shaft at the Brewer mine in Chesterfield county, S. C., and the Oliver mine in Gaston county, near the Catawba river, from which an old German miner was frightened away by the approach of Cornwallis' troops.

FIRST DISCOVERY OF GOLD.

The search was finally rewarded. The little son of Conrad Reed, of Cabarrus county, in 1799, found a large nugget at the Reed mine, and soon thereafter, and continuing till the present time, other nuggets of varying sizes have been mined, and soon after nuggets were found at the locality

afterwards known as the Dunn mine, near Rozzel's Ferry, in Mecklenburg county; and as at the Reed mine, the character of the nuggets was not suspected, and they were used by the local gunsmiths for the ignoble purpose of "bushing" rifles.

The spirit of discovery spread, and by 1821 the known producing area in North Carolina was, according to Olmsted, 1,000 square miles in extent, reaching from Montgomery county and Anson (including Union county, not then set off), in the east to Gaston county in the west, and to Guilford county in the north; a distinct race of native professional "gold hunters" had arisen, which steadily enlarged the limits of producing territory.

The date of the opening of the first mine is unknown to the writer, but it is supposed that the McCombs mine was the first. In Professor Mitchell's report in 1826, two mines, the McCombs and the Capps, are indicated on the accompanying map as in full work in Mecklenburg county, and from the description, the McCombs mine seems to have been well equipped for that period. This mine is one mile west of Charlotte, and later was known as the Old Charlotte, and still more recently as the St. Catherine mine.

GEOLOGY OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

The eastern part of Mecklenburg county shows argillite or clay slate, and the western, bordering on Gaston, has granite, or more properly speaking, gneiss; the interior part from north to south, is an area of confused material, which may show in a small hand specimen several varieties of rock. Dikes everywhere seam the country, and both dikes and the formation which they penetrate are altered and peroxidized, and softened to a surprising depth. The area, in its longitudinal extension from northeast to southwest, was designated by Professor Emmons as the "Salisbury and Greensboro granite;" it can only be called granite by a very considerable degree of accommodation, for it contains a heavy proportion of hornblende, pyroxene, chlorite and epi-

dote. It is probably among the most primitive rocks on the American continent, and apparently antedated the introduction of the earliest life, as it has not, in the writer's knowledge, shown the smallest fossil. The history of opinion among the geologists of this immediate belt of which Mecklenburg forms a conspicuous part, is extremely curious. Olmsted, Mitchell, and Rothe, all eminent men, early examined it; Olmsted (1821) thought it to be argillite, (clay slate); Rothe (1826) regarded it as granite and gneiss; Mitchell (1826) was more cautious, and fluctuated between the two. Professor Eaton thought it to be talcose slate. Professor Emmons, State Geologist of North Carolina, called it (1856) the igneous or pyrocrystalline formation. Professor Kerr, a most careful observer (Geology of North Carolina, vol. 1, page 123, 1875,) says, "the characteristic and prevalent rocks are syenyte, doleryte, greenstone, amphibolyte, granite, porphyry and trachyte." Other observers, however, place the formation high up in the geological column. Nitze, (Bulletin No. 10, North Carolina Geological Survey, 1897, page 15), designates the rock as "devitrified ancient colcanics, (rhyolite, quartz-porpryry, etc., and pyro-clastic breccias; igneous plutonic rock, granite, diorite, diabase, etc.")

The formation is everywhere pierced by trap dikes, which in weathering have, near the surface, been peroxidized and mingled confusedly with the weathered material of the formation proper, down to a depth in some instances of 100 feet. Becker has aptly called this material "Saprolite," or rotten rock (16 Annual Report United States Geological Survey, part III, 1894-95, pages 289 and 290.)

It is evident that a name at once descriptive and comprehensive is lacking, and probably will be lacking till either the United States or the State Geological Survey takes the matter up, and deals with the material by careful field work, supplemented by the most extensive chemical and microscopical examination in the laboratory.

There is very little true stratification, but some stratification due to dynamic metamorphism.

REVOLUTIONARY CURRENCY.

It may be added that it is not known that a fossil has ever been found in the country. The identification of the formation depends on mineralogical characters, or the stratigraphy, and to some extent on the associations.

MINERALS OF THE COUNTY.

The late Dr. F. A. Genth, a very close observer and an indefatigable student, gives the following list of minerals found in Mecklenburg county:

Malachite, azurite, chalcopyrite, chrysocolla, bornite, copper glance, cuprite, chalcotrichite, barnhardtite, melaconite, native copper, galenite, lead, monazite, diamond, leopardite, rutile, misaeous iron ore, magnetite, chalybite, soapstone, sphalerite, gold, silver, platinum, mica, granite, quartz, amethyst, graphite, arsenic, (mineralized), arsenic, (native), antimony, (mineralized), antimony, (native), cobalt, (mineralized), nickel, (mineralized).

Few of these are of commercial importance. Iron ore has been found sporadically over the entire county. Micaceous iron ore (or specular iron, or red hematite), of high grade and purity are found widely scattered, but in small quantity. Magnetic iron ore is found in Steel Creek township on the plantation of Dr. Strong, near Center A. R. P. church, in several narrow veins, also at Hopewell, and near the old Rock Island Factory, on the Catawba; specular hematite is also found in the north part of the county, near Davidson College. A great deal of labor has been given in prospecting for iron; an occasional vein or rather seam has been found, but ore in commercial quantity is not known. Chalybite occurs very sparingly at most gold mines.

Copper minerals were long dreaded by the gold miners, and especially by the mill men, who thought, and with some reason, that this element prevented the collection of the gold in the amalgamating process. The mining population learning about 1854, of the discovery of workable ores of copper in other parts of the State, especially in Guilford county, prospected most diligently for similar ores in this

county. Large workable deposits were not found except in two or three instances; occasionally, as at the Cathey mine, the Rogers, the Crosby, and the Ray mines, pockets of copper have been found rich enough for a separate and a smelting treatment; in every mine the small amounts of auriferous ores mined in regular work, have been sorted out till an accumulation of such material has justified shipment to smelting works, usually to Boston, Baltimore, or Swansea. No further special treatment on a large scale has ever been given to this class of ores, and none are now mined. Lead and silver ores are sometimes found, but never in quantities to attract attention. The gold ores invariably contain a small proportion of silver. Zinc ore (sphalerite) is still more rare.

Arsenic, antimony, and bismuth, tellurium, etc., mineralized arsenic, antimony and bismuth, sometimes occur in the auriferous sulphurets in minute percentages; metallic arsenic and antimony have been reported. The occurrence of tellurets, etc., is doubtful.

Monazite and rutite have been found in placer work concentrated with the gold. Mica is sparingly, but widely distributed wherever granite rocks occur, but it is rarely found in pieces large enough for industrial purposes. Graphite (black lead), is found in small quantities as an accessory in most mines of the county. Amethyst and quartz crystals are frequently met with, but few of notable value have been found.

Cobalt and nickel in very small percentages occur in the McGinn mine; the former occasionally as peach blossom ore (erythrite), and both metals are occasionally found as an accidental constituent of the auriferous sulphurets; their occurrence has hitherto proved of no industrial importance.

Granite and other building minerals and material are found along the Catawba river, and near the Iredell line, and in patches in various parts of the country, but they have rarely found a use out of the immediate neighborhood in which they are found.

Soapstone of an impure variety occurs locally in many

places, and has found an important local use in the construction of fireplaces and chimneys.

Limestone and gypsum in commercial quantity are wanting. Marls and phosphates are unknown.

Leopardite is found near the factory settlement now called Belmont. It extends in a narrow ledge on the lands of Mr. William W. Phifer, a distance of nearly one-third of a mile. It is substantially an orthoclase felspar with veinlets and spots of black oxide of manganese penetrating it as the roots of grass penetrate a soil. The black and white constituents are mingled in most pleasing variety, and have made it a beautiful ornamental stone, but it is so hard and irregular and so abounds in "dry seams" as to be troublesome and uncertain to work. Blocks of more than local interest have been quarried. One of these blocks was sent by the public spirited citizens of Charlotte to the Washington monument. Another block is a part of the foundation of the mint, and still another lies in the pavement in front of Jordan's drug store. As a whole, it has failed to find its expected use. "Float" blocks of leopardite have also been found at Hunter's Calcic Springs, at Derita.

Sandstone for building purposes is absent.

Coal does not exist. In fact these geological formations are not the home of the coal beds.

One diamond was found in the gold sands of Todd's branch in Paw Creek township in 1852; Dr. C. L. Hunter, who was familiar with its history, says: "It weighs about three-fourths of a carat, and is nearly of the first water." This locality, with many others, has been repeatedly examined for this precious stone, but hitherto the result has been negative. If the gold sands had been carefully examined in the palmy days of placer mining, it is highly probable that other specimens of the gem would have been found.

Garnets and zircons are sometimes found in the gold sands, but not in usable quantity.

A few scales of platinum were claimed to have been found in the placer workings in the northeast border of the county, near the Pioneer Mills neighborhood.

Material for brick making is found everywhere; for the most part the altered, weathered, and thoroughly rotted country rock immediately above the bed rock is chosen for brick making. The brick manufactured is strong and durable, but not so sightly as the Philadelphia and Wilmington brick; nevertheless it finds a wide and profitable use.

ECONOMIC MINERALS.

The economic minerals and mine materials are confined to gold (and incidentally silver) ores, copper ores and material for building uses.

The precise year in which gold was found in Mecklenburg county is unknown; by 1821 placer work was practiced somewhat extensively, and as the placers became exhausted, the veins which supplied the placers were searched out. The situation in 1821 was discussed by Professors Olmsted, and Mitchell; in 1830 the mining localities were very numerous. Until the discovery of gold in California in 1847, this county was the seat of a very active industry; a large number of miners and speculators turned away to this new Eldorado, and from this period gold mining lagged, until at the close of the late war only one mine, the Rudisil, was in operation.

The mines of Mecklenburg county are quite widely scattered over its area. In this area of 20 by 30 miles, are nearly 100 mines, which at one or another time have been worked profitably, and gold is more widely diffused than in any other county of the central part of the State.

The ores of these mines are auriferous and sometimes cupriferous; they rarely contain any notable amound of lead, zinc or nickel; the sulphur present is usually combined with iron. Arsenic and antimony are not common; the sulphur, in the form of sulphurets, was formerly greatly dreaded by the mill men as a great hindrance, but now the presence of the sulphurets is accounted an advantage. The vein fissures are from a few inches to 60 feet wide. Most of these fissures are filled with killas (slates), quartz and ores,

but in depth the slaty structure is not so evident, or does not exist. The quartz itself shows a tendency to lamination, and there is often a parallelism in the bodies of sulphurets.

The weathering influences have peroxidized the iron constituents of the entire surface to a great depth, sometimes to a depth of 150 feet.

There has been no glacial action, other than a purely local and sedentary one, and the disintegrated surface has remained largely in place. The upper part of the vein has undergone a corresponding change, in which much of the slaty part has "rotted" to "saprolites" and changed to a more or less hydrated "brown ore;" the copper pyrites has altered to malachite (rarely to azurite), chrysocalla, and sometimes to red or black oxide of copper, or occasionally to native copper, and quite often has been leached out from the surface ores, or has been concentrated at lower levels. The brown ore holds not only the gold which was originally in the sulphurets, but it has been further enriched as a result of the alterations, as is shown by the presence of grain and nugget gold, which is found in this zone more abundantly. Such ores are easily won and are treated without expensive machinery, for the process is a mechanical rather than a metallurgical one; ordinarily a relatively large part of the gold is extracted at a small cost.

The permanent water level of the mines is, perhaps, a little below that of the adjacent streams, and is found at a depth of from twenty to sixty feet. The amount of water in the mines is usually large, and a very considerable part of the expense of mining is due to the cost of pumping. At the water level the sulphurets occur with little alteration, and the value of the ores is apt to be smaller, as the sources of the enrichment have been less active than in the gossan part near the surface. Any general statement must necessarily find exceptions, and occasionally the very best ores of a mine have been found at great depths, e. g., the Rudisil mine, where three "chimneys" or "shoots" of great width, (11 feet), and longitudinal extent are found with very exceptionally high grade ores.

The difficulty in dealing with the ores from these levels efficiently and economically was also increased so long as amalgamation was practiced, and the winning of the gold from these complex ores was early shown to be the vexed problem that we know to-day.

The great expense of mining and treating such ores, and the decreased yield led to the abandonment of the larger part of the mines of North Carolina, and most of them still remain closed. Occasionally the ore bodies actually disappear entirely in this zone, through the closing in of the syenite walls, i. e., by the "pinching out" of the ore body.

The veins are too numerous for special description here. To a great extent they are capable of grouping into neighborhoods pre-eminently mineral.

MINING GROUPS.

The vicinity of Charlotte is one of these mineral districts, and around it on all sides are mines, among them the Davidson, Blake, Point, Parks, Clark, St. Catherine, Rudisil, Smith & Palmer, McDonald, Howell, Trotter, Carson, Taylor, Isenhour (Iceyhour), Chinquepin, and many others unknown to the general public, or unnamed.

A second group is three to ten miles west and north west from Charlotte, viz., Summerville, Hayes, McGee, Brawley, Frazer, Hipp, Campbell, Todd, Arlington, Capps, McGinn, Means, S. Wilson, Troutman, Prim, Abernathy, Alexander (Chapman), Dunn, Sloan, McCorkle and Cathey.

A third group is found around the Ferris (Faires), six miles north of Charlotte, the Alexander and the Garris, and to the west of the Ferris, the Henderson, Elwood and the J. P. Hunter.

Another group is found in Providence township, and about Sardis church, some five to ten miles southeast from Charlotte, among others the Hunter mine (two veins), Tredinick, and the Ray (three veins).

The Pioneer Mills group, in Cabarrus county, extends

into the northeast part of Mecklenburg. Specially prominent are the Johnson, Stinson, Maxwell, Black and Harris.

The Davidson Hill mine, (really three mines), one mile west of Charlotte, has been worked to the depth of 160 feet at its north end.

The Rudisil and St. Catherine are respectively the south and north ends of the same mine, being one-half mile to one mile southwest from Charlotte. Both mines have been worked almost from the earliest days of the vein mining of this section, and the former has received more attention than any mine in the county. The strike is N. 30 degrees E. and the dip nearly 45 degrees westerly. At the outset, and to a depth of 100 feet, two bodies of ore (or veins) were exploited—the "back vein" and the "front vein;" the two varied from two to six feet in thickness; at 200 feet the vein appears more consolidated. This mine, for many years, was prosperous, the material being the easily treated familiar brown ores; from 100 to 200 feet the ore was more scattered through the gange; just below the 200 foot level three rich shoots of ore made their appearance, one of which far excelled the gossan in richness; it reached below the 350 foot level, at which depth the vein was apparently "thrown" from its position.

No statistics of production exist, but it is quite certain that the yield has been not less than a half million dollars.

The St. Catherine end of the vein has had a history almost as eventful and has been worked to the vertical depth of 370 feet. The Capps (or Capps Hill) mine is five and one-half miles from Charlotte. It is one of a group of mines closely united, of which two are convergent—the McGinn or Jane gold vein, and the Capps. The former courses with some variations N. 40 to 60 degrees E., and dips S. E.; the Capps courses N. 30 degrees to 35 degrees W., and has a southwest dip. The McGinn mining tract has also some small and less well known veins approximating to the Capps in strike. The Capps is known to be fully 3,000 feet long, and the Jane vein is of equal extent; the former was worked

to a depth of 160 feet, and the Jane or McGinn to 150 feet. Both veins have been very productive. Some of the older miners attribute an output of $2,000,000 to the Capps. The record of underground work is in great part lost, but there are abundant indications of very extensive work two generations ago. The Dunn mine, ten miles northwest from Charlotte, was the first discovered mine of the county, not long after the finding of the historic Reed nugget.

Few mines are now worked in Mecklenburg county; the only ones of importance are the Capps, Surface Hill and the Wilhelmina, (Summerville.)

METALLURGICAL TREATMENT OF GOLD ORES.

The early methods practiced in placer work were speedily developed, and in no long time brought to a high degree of efficiency by the native miners working along the old familiar lines. The cradle, the tom and the sluice, with blanket washings, constituted the earliest forms of recovery; quicksilver was early introduced, and greatly assisted the profitable extraction of gold. On account of the comparative flatness of the surface of the county, hydraulic methods found little opportunity for application or development.

About 1825, the rocker, the drag mill and the arrastra, or Chilian mill, were known to be in use. As soon as the hard quartz was discovered there was immediately a necessity for some grinding apparatus; the home-made drag mill was the first step and no more efficient single machine has ever been introduced for saving the gold; its defect is lack of capacity, and this lack finally led to the introduction of the arrastra, which was also made of home material. The arrastra or Chilian mill was copied from South American models, but the models were greatly excelled. The Hungarian bowl and jigs came shortly thereafter. The stamp mill, (the pounding mill, as it was then termed), soon followed; the earliest stamp mill known to the writer was put up at the Haile mine, Lancaster county, S. C., in 1837, by a French-

man named Gugnot; it is claimed that the first stamp mill in Mecklenburg county was erected in 1840, at St. Catherine's mill at the outlet of Bissell's pond, two miles southwest from Charlotte; the remains of this mill were still standing in 1872. This was the work of the late Humphrey Bissell, a co-laborer with Morse on the telegraph, and one of the most skillful and intelligent of the old mining population. This mill was used as one piece in a train of machinery, which accomplished a very thorough extraction, and was used for many years as a custom mill by most of the mine owners of the county within easy reach. This mill merits a brief description, for it was the progenitor of the powerful stamp battery, (the California stamp battery), now so generally used in dealing with gold ores; the frame work was of light timber, and the foundations were weak; the stems were also of wood of square section; the stamps were of cast iron, and the mortar, also of iron, was shallow and narrow. The whole structure was a toy compared with batteries now used.

It is worthy of passing remark that the late Mr. Edward Bissell and Dr. Daniel Asbury both informed the writer that Mr. Humphrey Bissell had also anticipated the modern stamp battery of the Lake Superior copper region in making a mortar with discharges from both faces.

The first improved California stamp battery was erected soon after the Civil War.

Mr. Bissell, with great forethought, had forecast the possibilities of the mining future of this county and section, and had visited Europe and studied the metallurgical methods practiced at Freiberg, Swansea and other metallurgical and mining centers. On returning to Charlotte, in connection with a German engineer, he set up a small experimental smelting plant, which was operated for several campaigns. Dates are wanting. From the papers, which he left, it may be inferred that he smelted for gold directly, and also practiced copper matte smelting. His untimely death terminated his experiments.

Other experimental furnaces were erected by other parties, but trustworthy data of these experiments are not known to the writer.

Very marked progress was made in milling, amalgamating and concentrating, and many of the methods now practiced in the West owed their earliest popularization to the South Appalachian slope. Even the method of dredge mining, now carried out so extensively in the West, in New Zealand and in Georgia, appears to have been early outlined on the borders of Mecklenburg county in the Catawba river.

Dr. J. H. Gibbon, assayer of the mint in Charlotte, as early as 1843 says that a Mr. Gibson took out a patent for a location on the Catawba river, naively remarking that he cared nothing for the water, but for the gravel on its bed; the bottom of the river was scooped out by men on a float, using long handled shovel-like-scoops, and the material was carried ashore and washed for recovering the gold.

Very early in the history of vein mining the South was visited and exploited by every class of foreign miners of all degrees of skill, from the learned and experienced mining engineer to the humblest class of underground laborers; the writer's notes evidence the presence of Mexican, Brazilian, Spanish, French, German, Australian, Hungarian, Italian, Turkish, English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish miners. But the Cornish miners outstayed all others, and formed a very unmerous population, even so late as 40 years ago. Many of the best citizens of Mecklenburg are descended from these old miners: for instance, the Gluyas family, the Chapman family, the Tredinicks, the Groses, the Northeys, Severs, Elwoods, Richards, Lilycrops, Vivians, Fidlers, Hoopers, Moyles, Symons, Treloars, and Venos, show the vigor and worth of the race of early miners from abroad.

The earliest period of speculative mining began about 1830, and was ended by the commercial depression of that decade, and by 1839-40 the excitement had largely subsided. In the forties it commenced again and lasted with some vigor till the discovery of gold in California in 1848, when

there was an immediate stampede of the mining population. The war between the States put an end to all operations, and when it closed the Rudisil mine was the only one operated in the county.

Among the noted characters who figured during this period were Mr. Humphrey Bissell, a graduate of Yale College, and a learned and versatile man. The chevalier Vincent de Rivafanoli played a conspicuous part in the early thirties. He has been given the credit of having served under the great Napoleon, and of having enjoyed his confidence. He brought and engaged a large staff, and occupied for his headquarters and residence the house lately occupied by the Yates family, on South Tryon street. His style of living was deemed magnificent for that day, and his organization was run on severely military lines. His chief mines were the Rudisil and the St. Catherine.

Thomas Penman operated many mines over a period of several years. Dr. Daniel Asbury was also a skillful operator, and made several fortunes.

Commodore Stockton and Admiral Wilkes mined successfully for several years.

With the exception just mentioned, the apparatus introduced in this period was grinding and concentrating machinery. The grinding machines were largely the pan—an iron drag mill—and the iron Chilian mill. In the pan the bed sometimes revolved (the Berdan pan), but commonly the revolution was the normal one of the mullers or grinders about a vertical axis with projecting arms. It was generally maintained by careful observers that these iron pans were inferior to mills made of stone—stone grinding on stone—and it is quite certain that the old mill men made a better recovery with their home-made apparatus. The main elements of the metallurgical problem were early perceived, and attacked.

After the war and continuing to the present time, a swarm of speculators and inventors came from the newly developed mining sections of the West. Charlotte has always

been the center of their operations. Very little of permanent value has resulted.

Not less than 48 different processes or methods have been first or last introduced within the writer's observation in the Appalachian section, and most of them in Mecklenburg county, of which only two survive as practical, though it is possible that another one, (the cyanide treatment), may ultimately be widely applicable.

The elements of the problem to be solved are: Pulverization, concentration, roasting, (or expelling the sulphur, with incidental oxidation) and the extraction of the gold and silver.

The pulverization has finally been left to the old stone drag mill, the arrastra, and the stamp battery; efforts to supplant these were:

1. Revolving pulverizers on a horizontal axis. (Names and close descriptions of these are omitted on professional grounds..)

2. Pan grinding, i. e., discs revolving in the bed of the pan.

3. Iron mills after the general form of the drag mill, or the arrastra. Of these nine different forms are known.

4. Crushing with Cornish rolls.

The old-fashioned drag mill, arrastra, and stamp battery, (with an occasional use of rolls, and iron arrastras), have outlived the others. In other words, the older forms, in spite of uneconomical use of power and labor, have proved most useful, and in the long run most economical.

CONCENTRATION.

The course followed in concentrating has been: sizing by trommels, and other apparatus, followed by jigging, and supplemented by crushing and concentrating by spitz boxes, by sweeping tables, or by buddles, or by belts. Five different systems have been used.

Sizing, jigging, crushing and (after amalgamation) con-

centrating on belts have been found to be the best and most generally applicable methods.

ROASTING.

Here the crudest ideas have been exemplified. Generally described the following forms may noted: Magnetic roasting, chloridizing roasting, (two methods), horizontal roasting furnace with vertical axis; shaft roasting, i. e., dropping the pulverized ore from a height against an upward current of hot air; kiln roasting, roasting with carbonaceous matter, as sawdust, roasting the ore while passing through highly heated spiral pipes.

The horizontal roasting furnace with vertical axis is sometimes used even now, but on the whole the old-fashioned reverberatory furnace, with two or three hearths has proved the most applicable to the wants of this section, being at once effective and easily under control, though possibly not the most economical of fuel or of labor.

THE EXTRACTION OF THE GOLD AND SILVER BY AMALGAMATION.

The old methods of amalgamation were grinding the ore in drag mills and in arrastras with the use of mercury at the end of the grinding for collecting the gold liberated, with occasionally a rude concentration of the tailings by rockers, sweeping tables, launders and strakes, mercury frequently being used on or in the extra apparatus; later came the stamp battery with amalgamation in the mortar, and on copper or silvered copper plates, from which the gold was afterwards scraped; the defect of these was the uneconomical use of power and labor, and the inefficient collection of the gold; at least 25 per cent. was lost in the rejected tailings, and perhaps 50 per cent.

More ingenuity has been expended in devising improved methods of amalgamation than in any other department of

the metallurgy, and not one of these amalgamation methods has survived, thus leaving the field to the old methods of fifty years ago.

THE CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF THE ORES.

Five methods were used at different times, but all were too costly, as well as ineffective.

One of the most noted was: The Designolle process, consisting of the treatment of the roasted pulp with corrosive sublimate in iron vessels, with the intention of bringing the liberated mercury into touch with each particle of gold.

In the cyanide method, the pulp was treated with a weak solution of cyanide of potassium, which has a strong solvent action on gold, which subsequently was precipitated by zinc, or by electrolysis.

In other countries, (e. g., South Africa), and other parts of the United States, cyaniding has been successful, but in Mecklenburg county and the South in general, it has in the long run been uncertain.

The Plattner Chlorination, though effective in Europe and in California, has not been effective in this section.

Chloridizing, or the roasting of gold ores with the addition of common salt to convert the gold into soluble chlorides, was also uncertain.

Barrell chlorination (two methods) has, after various vicissitudes, been brought to a wide and effective application in the mode known as the "Thies Chlorination Process;" it is cheap, efficient and thorough.

Three methods of electrical treatment were introduced, but the results have not been revealed to the public.

Direct smelting for bullion has been a failure.

Lead smelting, followed by the cupellation of the base lead bullion for the gold and silver contents has been successfully carried out at least twice, and was successful metallurgically, but not economically, as there are no lead ores within easy reach.

Matte smelting, by which roasted and raw ores and concentrates are smelted together and an artificial sulphide of cipper formed, which contains substantially all the copper in the entire mass, with the gold and silver. The concentrated matte is still farther concentrated by a second smelting to black copper, which in turn is treated by electrolysis for its gold and silver, and the copper separated in the form of pure cathode copper.*

THE HUNT AND DOUGLAS (OLD) METHOD.

The ores, after pulverization and roasting, were treated with chloride of iron to dissolve the copper, which in turn as cement copper was precipitated from the solution by scrap iron. The residues were either amalgamated or smelted for the gold contents. The products of the mine were ingot copper and bar gold.

A FEW METHODS DEFY CLASSIFICATION.

The methods which have survived are the older forms of amalgamation chiefly by stamp battery, followed by belt and other concentration, roasting and chlorination, and in another line by the copper matte smelting process.

THE UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT IN CHARLOTTE.

This mint, a branch of the United States mint at Philadelphia, was established by act of March 3, 1835, and by the same act the branch mint at Dahlonega, Ga., and at New Orleans, La. Fifty thousand dollars was appropriated for the Charlotte mint.

Eight lots were purchased on November 25, 1835, by Samuel McCombs, agent and commissioner for the United

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***NOTE.—Copper matte smelting, except in its preliminary stages, has not been carried on in Mecklenburg county; neither has the Hunt and Douglas method in its entirety.**

States, on Trade street, for $1,500, viz., lots No. 135, 136, 133, 165, 166, 167, 168, and 144.

This legislation by Congress grew out of a long continued agitation on the part of the miners of Anson (and Union), Cabarrus, Rutherford, Davidson, Mecklenburg, and other counties of North and South Carolina, commencing very early after the discovery of gold. In 1830, the demands had grown sufficiently loud to lead the General Assembly of North Carolina to appoint a special committee to investigate the subject under the chairmanship of Gideon Glenn. This report, among other matters, stated that the production of North Carolina was $500,000 annually, at a cost estimated at $150,000. The main conclusion of the report was the propriety of erecting a mint. The disadvantage was for the time obviated by the coinage of $5.00, $2.50 and $1.00 pieces by the Bechtlers at Rutherfordton.

The Charlotte mint was opened for business December 4, 1837, and had for that time a large business immediately. The first depositor was Irwin & Elms.

On July 27, 1844, the mint was burned at mid-day, probably from the carelessness of a tinner repairing the roof.

The question of its re-erection was at once sprung, and was opposed in Congress, and strangely by many people of this section.

The extent of the damage is indicated by the following extract from a letter of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia to the Secretary of the Treasury of date of December 14, 1844:

"Of the main building it may be assumed that there is nothing left which can be made available, except a portion of the material, and perhaps of the old foundation. The outbuildings are all saved. In the department of the superintendent and treasurer, the coin, bullion, scale beams, furniture, books and papers were saved. In the assay room and in the melting room, but little damage was done. In the separating room the destruction was more considerable; but all the losses of the apparatus and material can be replaced

without resort to any new appropriation. In the coiner's department the steam engine was slightly injured. . . . The draw-bench is so much injured that it will be expedient to replace it. . . . Of the cutting presses, one can be repaired, but the other must be replaced. The coining presses are past repair. The milling machine and the rolls are destroyed."

The report recommended the expenditure of $25,000 for a new building, and $10,000 for machinery.

The Hon. D. M. Barringer, who represented this district in Congress in 1844-5, writing in 1875, says: "I succeeded in getting an appropriation to rebuild it. . . . You will find a full report . . . in the Congressional Globe, pages 223, 224, 225, February 21, 1845, second session 28th Congress."

A commendatory local in the *Jeffersonian* April 1, 1845, has the following: "The Superintendent of our mint (Hon. Green W. Caldwell) is a great fellow—a real business man. He received on this day week from the Director of the Mint his instructions for putting up a new building, and on Monday after he made a contract for the whole job at a less cost than the Government appropriated. Our enterprising fellow townsman, H. C. Owens, Esq., took the contract for $20,000, the building to be completed by the 1st of January, next."

The important officials of the institution were:

Col. John H. Wheeler, appointed Superintendent in 1837; Col. Burgess S. Gaither, appointed Superintendent in 1841; Hon. Green Washington Caldwell, appointed Superintendent in 1844, resigned in 1846 and went with the volunteer forces to Mexico; Hon. William Julius Alexander, appointed Superintendent in 1846; Hon. Jas. W. Osborne, appointed superintendent in 1849; Col. Green Washington Caldwell, appointed Superintendent in 1853; Dr. Isaac W. Jones, appointed Assayer in Charge in 1867; Hon. Calvin J. Cowles, appointed Assayer in Charge in 1869; Col. Robt. P. Waring, appointed Assayer in Charge in 1885; Prof. Stuart

W. Cramer, appointed Assayer in Charge in 1889; Captain W. E. Ardrey, appointed Assayer in Charge in 1893; Hon. W. S. Clanton, appointed Assayer in Charge in 1897; D. Kirby Pope, Esq., appointed Assayer in charge in 1903.

Dr. John H. Gibbon was Assayer during the whole period preceding the war, and W. F. Strange Clerk. Other important officials were: Edward Terres, John R. Bolton, Emmor Graham, John Rigler, A. N. Gray, Andrew Erwin, Thomas H. Harmer, Frederick Eckfeldt, George B. Hanna, W. D. Cowles, Josiah D. Cowles, W. C. Wilkinson, Robert P. Chapman.

Operations by the United States were practically terminated May 21, 1861, when the State, which had seceded on the 20th, occupied the building with its troops. Subsequently it was used by the Confederate authorities, especially by the navy office, till the termination of hostilities, when it was seized by the Federal authorities and used by the military officials till the summer of 1867. It was then opened as an assay office, and has so continued till the present time, with a brief interruption from July 1, 1875, to October 16, 1876.

The selection of Charlotte as the mint centre of this section has been abundantly justified, and no better point could have been indicated to accommodate the mining and commercial interests of this region; it draws its patronage most largely from the South Appalachian slope, from Maryland to Alabama, but also in a lesser degree from twenty-one other States, Territories and foreign countries.

Its business during the calendar year 1902 was, at coining rates, $288,985.87.

The total coinage at the Charlotte mint from its organization in 1838, to its suspension in 1861, was $5,059,188.00, all in gold, viz., half eagles, quarter eagles, and dollars. The coins were discriminated by the letter "C."

The following table is official:

[*Coinage of the Mint at Charlotte, N. C., from its Organization, 1838, to its Suspension, 1861.*]

Calendar Year.	GOLD.			Total Value.
	Half Eagles.	Quarter Eagles.	Dollars.	
1838	$ 64,565	$19,770 00	.....	$ 84,335 00
1839	117,335	45,432 50	.....	162,767 50
1840	95,140	32,095 00	.....	127,235 00
1841	107,555	25,742 50	.....	133,297 50
1842	137,400	16,842 50	.....	154,242 50
1843	221,765	65,240 00	.....	287,005 00
1844*	118.155	29,055 00	.....	147,210 00
1845	.....	.....	.....	.....
1846	64,975	12,020 00	.....	76,995 00
1847	420,755	58,065 00	.....	478,820 00
1848	322,360	41,970 00	.....	364,330 00
1849	324,115	25,550 00	$11,634	361,299 00
1850	317,955	22,870 00	6,966	347,791 00
1851	245,880	37,307 50	41,267	324,454 50
1852	362,870	24,430 00	9,434	396,734 00
1853	327,855	.....	11,515	339,370 00
1854	196,455	18,237 50	4	214,696 50
1855	198,940	9,192 50	9,803	217,935 50
1856	142,285	19,782 50	.....	162,067 50
1857	156,800	.....	13,280	170,080 00
1858	194,280	22,640 00	.....	216,920 00
1859	159,235	.....	5,235	164,470 00
1860	74,065	18,672 50	.....	92,737 50
1861	34,395	.....	.....	34,395 00
Total	4,405,135	544,915 00	109,138	5,059,188 00

*Mint burned July 27, 1844.

The total deposits at the Charlotte office from its organization to December 31, 1902, amounted to $10,163,666.54, of which possibly $60,000.00 may have been silver contained in the native gold.

GEORGE B. HANNA.

CHAPTER XII.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY REPRESENTATIVES.

Complete List of the Members of the General Assembly From This County From 1764 to 1903.—Martin Phifer and Richard Barry Were the First.

Year.	*Senator.*	*Representative.*
1764		Martin Phifer, Richard Barry.
1765		Martin Phifer, Richard Barry.
1766		Martin Phifer, Thomas Polk.
1767		Martin Phifer, Thomas Polk.
1768		Martin Phifer, Thomas Polk.
1769		Thomas Polk, Abraham Alexander.
1770		Thomas Polk, Abraham Alexander.
1771		Thomas Polk, Abraham Alexander.
1772		Martin Phifer, John Davidson.
1773		Martin Phifer, John Davidson.
1774		Thomas Polk, John Davidson.
1775		Thomas Polk, John Phifer, John McKnitt Alexander, Samuel Martin, Waightstill Avery, James Houston.
1776		John Phifer, Robert Irwin, John McKnitt Alexander.
1777	Jno. McKnitt Alexander.	Martin Phifer, Waightstill Avery.
1778	Robert Irwin	Caleb Phifer, David Wilson.
1779	Robert Irwin	Caleb Phifer, David Wilson.
1780	Robert Irwin	Caleb Phifer, David Wilson.
1781	Robert Irwin	Caleb Phifer, David Wilson.
1782	Robert Irwin	Caleb Phifer, David Wilson.
1783	Robert Irwin	Caleb Phifer, David Wilson.
1784	James Harris	Caleb Phifer, David Wilson.
1785	James Harris	Caleb Phifer, George Alexander.
1786	James Mitchell	Caleb Phifer, George Alexander.
1787	Robert Irwin	Caleb Phifer, William Polk.
1788	Joseph Graham	Caleb Phifer, Joseph Douglas.
1789	Joseph Graham	Caleb Phifer, George Alexander.
1790	Joseph Graham	Robert Irwin, William Polk.
1791	Joseph Graham	Caleb Phifer, William Polk.
1792	Joseph Graham	Caleb Phifer, James Harris.
1793	Joseph Graham	Charles Polk, George Graham.
1794	Joseph Graham	Charles Polk, George Graham.
1795	Robert Irwin	Charles Polk, George Graham.
1796	George Graham	David McKee, William Morrison.

REVOLUTIONARY STATE MONEY.

UNIV. OF ILL.

1797..Robert Irwin.....James Connor, Nathaniel Alexander.
1798..Robert Irwin..... James Connor, Hugh Parker.
1799..Robert Irwin..... James Connor, Sherrod Gray.
1800..Robert Irwin..... Charles Polk, Hugh Parker.
1801..Nathaniel Alexander...Charles Polk, Alexander Morrison.
1802..Nathaniel Alexander.. Thos. Henderson, Alexander Morrison.
1803..George Graham.....Thos. Henderson, Alexander Morrison.
1804..George Graham.....Thos. Henderson, Samuel Lowrie.
1805..George Graham.....Geo. W. Smart, Samuel Lowrie.
1806..George Graham.....Thomas Henderson, Samuel Lowriee.
1807..George Graham.....Thomas Henderson, John Harris.
1808..George Graham.....Geo. W. Smart. John Harris.
1809..George Graham.....Thos. Henderson, Hutchins G. Burton.
1810..George Graham.....Thos. Henderson, Hutchins G. Burton.
1811..George Graham.....Jonathan Harris, Henry Massey.
1812..George Graham.....Jonathan Harris, Henry Massey.
1813..William Davidson.....Jonathan Harris, Cunningham Harris.
1814..Jonathan Harris.....William Beattie, George Hampton.
1815..William Davidson.....John Ray, Abdon Alexander.
1816..William Davidson.....Joab Alexander, John Wilson.
1817..William Davidson.... John Rea, John Wilson.
1818..William L. Davidson..John Rea, John Wilson.
1819..Michael McLeary..... John Rea, Miles J. Robinson.
1820..Michael McLeary..... John Rea, Miles J. Robinson.
1821..Michael McLeary .....John Rea, Samuel McCombs.
1822..Michael McLeary .....John Rea, Matthew Baine.
1823..Michael McLeary .....Thomas G. Polk, Matthew Baine.
1824..Michael McLeary .....Thomas G. Polk, Matthew Baine.
1825..William Davidson.... Thomas G. Polk, Matthew Baine.
1826..Michael McLeary..... William J. Alexander, Matthew Baine.
1827..William Davidson.....Wm. J. Alexander, Joseph Blackwood.
1828..William Davidson..... Wm. J. Alexander, Joseph Blackwood.
1829..William Davidson.... Wm. J. Alexander, Evan Alexander.
1830..Joseph Blackwood.... Wm. J. Alexander, Evan Alexander.
1831..Henry Massey..... James Dougherty, John Harte.
1832..Henry Massey ..... James Dougherty, John Harte.
1833..Washington Morrison. Wm. J. Alexander, Andrew Grier.
1834..William H. McLeary..Wm. J. Alexander, J. M. Hutchison.
1835..Stephen Fox.....J. A. Dunn, J. M. Hutchison.
1836..Stephen Fox.....G. W. Caldwell, J. A. Dunn, J. M. Hutchison.
1838..Stephen Fox .....G. W. Caldwell, Jas. T. J. Orr, Caleb Irwin.
1840..J. T. J. Orr.....G. W. Caldwell, John Walker, Benjamin Morrow.

1842..John Walker.....John Kirk, Jas. W. Ross, Caleb Irwin.
1844..John Walker..... John Kirk, J. A. Dunn, Robt. Lemmons.
1846. John Walker.....John W. Potts, John N. Davis, Robt. Lemmons.
1848..John Walker.....J. K. Harrison, J. N. Davis, J. J. Williams.
1850..Green W. Caldwell....J. K. Harrison, E. C. Davidson, J. J. Williams.
1852..Green W. Caldwell....W. Black, J. A. Dunn, J. Ingram.
1854..John Walker.....W. Black, W. R. Myers.
1856..W. R. Myers.....W. Matthews, W. F. Davidson.
1858..W. F. Davidson .....H. M. Pritchard, W. Wallace.
1860..John Walker.. .....S. W. Davis, J. M. Potts.
1862..John A. Young..... J. L. Brown, E. C. Grier.
1864..W. M. Grier..... J. L. Brown, E. C. Grier.
1866..J. H. Wilson.....R. D. Whitley, J. M. Hutchison
1868..Jas. W. Osborne..... R. D. Whitley, W. M. Grier.
1870..H. C. Jones.....R. P. Waring, J. W. Reid.
1872..R. P. Waring..... John E. Brown, S. W. Reid.
1873..R. P. Waring.....John E. Brown, S. W. Reid.
1874..R. P. Waring..... John E. Brown, S. W. Reid.
1875..R. P. Waring.....J. L. Jetton, J. W. Reid.
1877..T. J. Moore..... R. A. Shotwell, W. E. Ardrey.
1879..S. B. Alexander.....J. L. Brown, W. E. Ardrey.
1881..A. Burwell.....A. G. Neal, E. H. Walker.
1883..S. B. Alexander..... J. S. Myers, T. T. Sandifer, W. H. Bailey.
1885..S. B. Alexander..... R. P. Waring, W. E. Ardrey, H. D. Stowe.
1887..S. B. Alexander.....J. T. Kell, E. K. P. Osborne, J. W. Moore.
1889..J. S. Reid.....N. Gibbon, J. W. Hood, J. C. Long.
1891..W. E. Ardrey.....R. A. Grier, J. W. Hood, W. D. Mayes.
1893..F. B. McDowell..... J. R. Erwin, H. W. Harris, J. L. Jetton.
1895..W. C. Dowd..... J. T. Kell, J. D. McCall, J. G. Alexander.
1897..J. B. Alexander.....M. B. Williamson, W. S. Clanton, W. P. Craven.
1899..F. I. Osborne.....Heriot Clarkson, R. M. Ransom, J. E. Henderson.
1901..S. B. Alexander..... C. H. Duls, W. E. Ardrey, F. M. Shannonhouse.
1903..H. N. Pharr..... H. Q. Alexander, Thomas O. Gluyas, R. C. Freeman.

CHAPTER XIII.

MECKLENBURG TROOPS IN THE WAR OF 1812.

Five Companies Sent From This County to the War with England Caused by the Searching of American Vessels for British Sailors.—A Total of Four Hundred and Thirty-three Enlisted Men.*

SEVENTH COMPANY, DETACHED FROM THE FIRST MECKLENBURG REGIMENT, APRIL, 1812.

OFFICERS.

Joseph Douglass, Captain.
William M. Kary, Lieutenant.
Hamilton Brevard, First Sergeant.
David Gibony, Second Sergeant.
Samuel Brown, Third Sergeant.
William M. Barrett, Fourth Sergeant.
Thomas Allen, First Corporal.
John Solon, Second Corporal.
Isaac V. Pitt, Third Corporal.
R. Duckword, Fourth Corporal.

Harrison, Adam.
Wiley, Hugh.
Moore, James.
Caldwell, John.
Love, Joseph.
Bingham, Joseph.
Gregg, Hugh.
Hood, Junius.
Alexander, David.
Parker, James.
Wallace, Matthew.
McRae, Thomas.
Phillips, John.
Farr, Henry.
Todd, Hugh.
Elliott, Hugh.
Jimison, Arthur.
Parish, Nicholas.
Walker, Andrew.
Roden, Upton.
Wilson, David B.
Beaty, Isaac.
Sharply, William.
Erwin, Francis.
Mason, Richard.
Darnell, John L.
Hutchison, Samuel J.
Hutchison, James.
Darnell, John.
Moore, Alexander.
Darnell, William.
Cunningham, Jacob I.
Alexander, Eli.
Lucas, Allen.
Graham, Samuel.
Shepherd, Thomas.
Fat, John.
Washam, Alexander.
Sullivan, William.
Henderson, David.

*From the Roster published by the State in 1837.

Robertson, Will.
Solomon, Drury.
McIie, Thomas.
Munteeth, William.
Alexander, Palau.
Elliott, John B.
Camerson, William.
Clark, Joshua.
McLure, John.
Thompson, Benjamin.
Smith, Alexander.
Darnel, David.
Harris, Hugh.
Johnston, Mitchell.
Downy, William.
Bnshbey, Will.
Sloan, Allen.
Lane, Andrew M.
Weir, Howard.
Ferret, John, Sr.
Garretson, Arthur.
Simmimer, James.
Holmes, Hugh.
Stevenson, Hugh.
Scott, Will.

Total, 76.

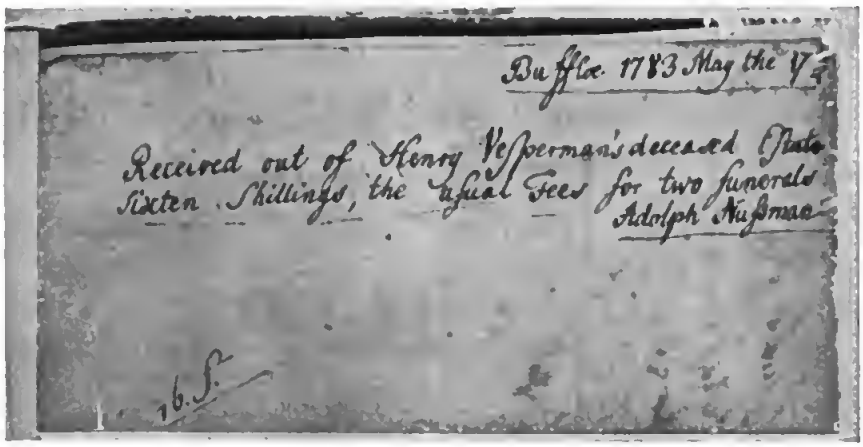
EIGHTH COMPANY, DETACHED FROM THE SECOND MECKLENBURG REGIMENT, APRIL, 1812.

OFFICERS.

Robert Wood, Captain.
Jacob Shaver, Lieutenant.
Peter Mape, Second Lieutenant.
John Wilson, Ensign.
William Flenigan, First Sergeant.
John Hooker, Second Sergeant.
John Barnes, Third Sergeant.
James Watson, Fourth Sergeant.
John Hummons, First Corporal.
Obed Dafter, Second Corporal.
Will John, Third Corporal.
Charles Hart, Fourth Corporal.
Allen Stewart, Drummer.
John Rice, Fifer.

Bambow, Paten.
Purvins, Antheris.
Crowell, Charles.
Lemmond, William L.
Starns, Jacob.
McLoyd, Daniel.
Walker, James.
Brown, John.
Flenigan, Robert.
Sharp, William.
Flenigan, Elias.
Cheek, Randolph.
Flenigan, Samuel E.
McCallok, Elias.
Stewart, Andrew.
Wiley, Samuel.
John, Ash.
Sharp, Cunningham.
Wiat, John.
Black, John.

TOMB OF THOMAS POLK IN THE CHARLOTTE CEMETERY.



RECEIPT, 1783.

UNIV. OF MICH.

Bryan, Joseph.
Clontz, Henry.
Cathberton, John.
Flow, John.
Bold, Robert.
McReley, Roderick.
Stunford, Moses.
Lancey, Charles.
None, John.

Prifly, Valentine.
Moser, Henry.
Robertson, James.
Yandles, Jesse.
Henley, Thomas.
Fobes, John.
Howard, Lewis.
Irvey, Will U.
Long, John.
Givens, Samuel.
Shannon, Robert.
Morris, Solomon.
Pool, William.
Broom, Allen.
Belk, Brelon.
Holden, Samuel.
Flenigan, Michael.
Coughran, Eli.
Redford, William.
Rea, Will.
Ormond, Samuel.
Ormand, Adam.
McCorkle, John.
Thompson, James.
Miller, Thomas.
Martin, William.
Pirant, William.
Barns, William.

Total, 71.

NINTH COMPANY, DETACHED FROM THE SECOND MECKLENBURG REGIMENT, APRIL, 1812.

OFFICERS.

John Garretson, Captain.
Isaac Wiley, Lieutenant.
Natheil Sims, Ensign.
Archibald Sawyer, First Sergeant.
Ira B. Dixon, Second Sergeant.
William Smith, Third Sergeant.
Joro Kimmons, Fourth Sergeant.
William Mays, First Corporal.
John Holbrooks, Second Corporal.
Frederick Kiser, Third Corporal.
A. M. Grady, Fourth Corporal.
George Kenty, Drummer.
John Jaccour, Fifer.

Irwin, John.
Harris, Samuel H.
Ross, James.
Harris, Houston.
Alexander, John.
Harris, Isaac.
Alexander, Laid.
Carrigan, Robert, Sr.
Carrigan, Robert, Jr.
Gaylor, Theophilus.

Carroll, John.
Hamilton, Joseph.
Houston, David.
Neele, Andrew.
Neele, James.
Flemming, George.
Icehour, Martin.
Dove, George.
Smith, William.
Linker, George.
Smith, Daniel.
Barnhardt, John
Fink, Son.
Carriher, Andrew.
Fink, Philip.
Taylous, John S.
Johnston, John.
Campbell, Cyrus.
Cochran, Robert M.
Morrison, John.
Morrison, Robert C.
McCain, Hugh.
Bost, Daniel
House, Jacob.
Miller, Henry.
Rinehart, Jacob.
Rowe, Henry.
Bost, Matthias.
Owrey, Michael.
Light, John.
Goodnight, John.
Freeze, Adam.
Freeland, John.
Cilsk, John.
Chaple, Jesse.
Sneed, Reuben.
Johnston, Rufus.
Black, David H.
Black, John.
Biggers, Johnston N.
Newitt, William.
Right, George.
Gilmore, Josiah.
Martin, Edward.
Kelly, William.
Wines, William.
Keelough, Ebenezer.
Hail, James.
Gaugus, Jacob.
Goodman, John.
Walter, Charles.
McGraw, James.
Luther, Daniel.
Shank, Martin.
Simmon, Jacob.

Total, 78.

MECKLENBURG FIRST REGIMENT, DETACHED TROOPS, AUGUST, 1814.

James Wilson, Captain.
Thomas Boyd, Esq., First Lieutenant.
Joseph Blackwood, Second Lieutenant.
Isaac Price, Third Lieutenant.
Charles Hutchinson, Ensign.

Caldwell, Robert.
Caldwell, Robert, Ja.
Carson, William.
Wynens, John.
Garner, Barzilla.
McCombs, James.
Barnett, John.
McKelvia, William.
Hawkins, John.
Barnett, Amos.

Alexander, Ezekiel.
Shelvey, William.
Garrison, John C.
Means, James.
Hope, Thomas.
Price, John.
Parks, John, Sr.
Johnston, Samuel, Jr.
Parrish, Andrew M.
Dunn, William.
Lewing, Andrew, Jr.
Perry, Francis.
Farra, John.
Lewing, John.
Carothers, James.
Dinkins, James.
Bigham, Robert, Jr.
Johnston, John.
Johnston, William.
Neeley, Samuel.
Reed, David.
Whiteside, Joseph.
Miles, Augustus.
West, Matthew.
Connell, Thomas.
Benhill, William.
McKnight, Robert.
Baker, Michael.
Baker, Abel.
McDowell, Hugh.
Wolles, William, Jr.
Wallis, Matthew, Jr.
Parks, Samuel.
Wynns, Ann.
Sadler, John.
Barnhill, John.
Julin, Jacob.
Henderson, James.
McCracken, Elisha.
Love, Christopher.
Dunn, Robert, Jr.
Brown, John.
Norman, William S.
Baxter, Daniel.
Wilson, Benjamin.
Elliott, Thomas.
Conner, James.
Davis, Daniel.
Elliott, William.
Hartley, Richard.
Duckworth, George.
Meek, James.
Alexander, James.
Jones, Joel.
Morrison, Isaac, Jr.
Sloan, James.
Parker, John.
Williams, Joseph.
Menteith, James.
Prim, Andrew.
Kerr, William.
Hawkins, John.
Baker, Aaron.
Walker, Andrew.
Porter, James.
Beaty, John.
Bigham, Samuel.
Pelt, Simon V.
Beaty, John.
Jackson, Peavon.
Blackburn, John.
Wilson, John, Jr.
Osborne, Robert A.
White, John.
Channels, Michael.
Ferrel, Gabriel.
Irwin, Giles.
Ferrel, John.
Wallis, Joseph.
Hunter, Henry, Jr.
Ferrel, William.
Steele, James.
Gray, Nelson.
Steele, John.
Montgomery, Robert.
Brady, James A.
Peoples, Richard.
McKellerand, Joseph.
Alexander, John D.
Goforth, George.

Total, 105.

MECKLENBURG SECOND REGIMENT, DETACHED TROOPS.

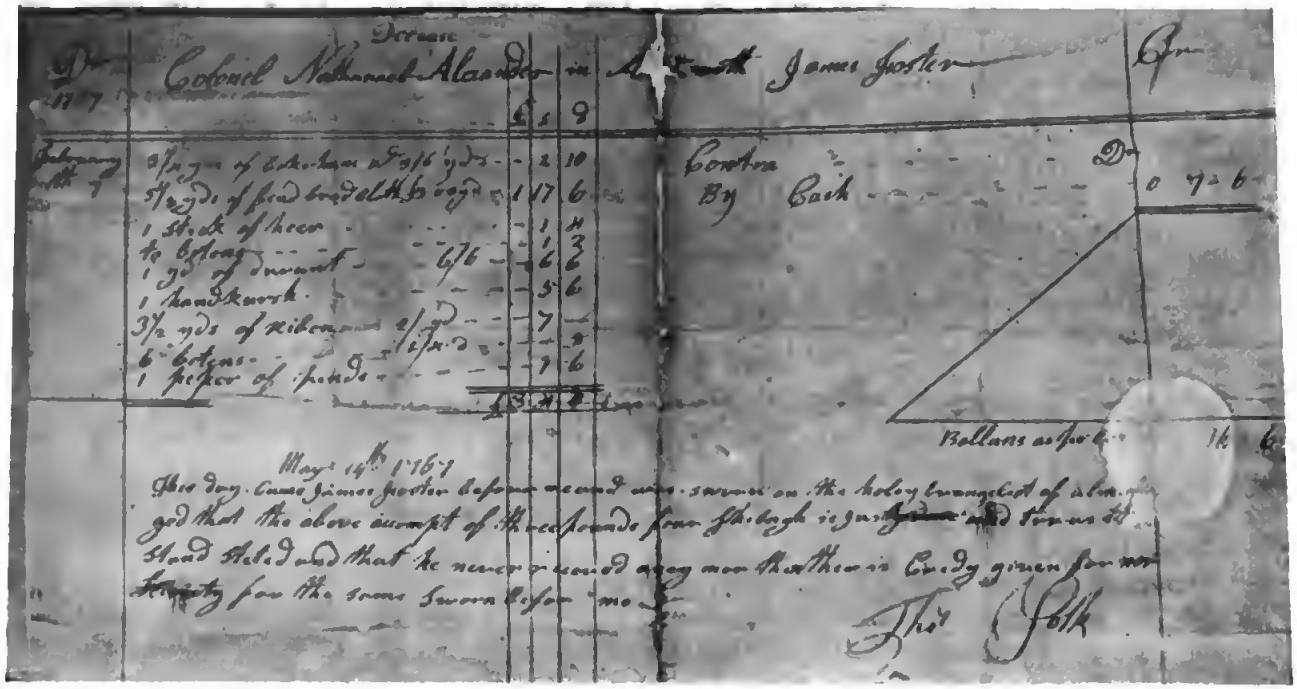
AUGUST, 1814.

OFFICERS.

David Moore, Captain.
John Wilson, First Lieutenant.
Solomon Reed, Second Lieutenant.
William John, Third Lieutenant.
Albertes Alexander, Ensign.

Barfleet, Richard.
McCall, Matthew.
McCall, James.
Thompson, Henry.
Stewart, Alexander.
Cheery, William.
Robertson, James.
Yaudles, Samuel.
Harbeson, James.
Starns, Nathaniel.
Shehorn, Morris.
Yerby, William.
Rone, James.
Belk, John.
Rich, Daniel.
Downs, William.
Shelby, William.
Freeman, Gideon.
Morrison, John.
Allen, John.
Forsythe, John.
Barnes, James.
Purser, Moses.
Barns, Micajah.
Wilkinson, Osborne.
Allen, Robert.
Vinson, Groves.
Helms, William.
Helms, Charles.
Starns, Frederic.
Spravey, Benjamin.
Reed, Joseph.
Kerr, Adam.
Matthews, John.
Parke, George.
Junderbusk, John.
Flowers, Henry.
Yaudles, David B.
Alexander, Salamachus.
Alexander, Abdon.
Smart, Osborn.
Smart, Elisha.
McCullock, John.
Cook, Robert.
Hanson, Stephen.
Craig, Moses.
McCoy, William.
Howood, Robert.
Woodall, William.
Gray, Jacob.
Howie, Aaron.
King, Andrew.
Finsher, Joshua.
Rape, Samuel.
Rener, Samuel.
Hambleton, James.
Vick, Moses.
Phillips, John.
Train, James.
Berns, George.
Fisher, William.
Button, Daniel.
McAlroy, Hugh.
Ivey, Jess.
Hauley, John.
Story, David W.
Fuller, John.
Shaw, James.
Reed, William.
Taylor, Wilson.
Maglauchlin, John.
Maygeehee, William.
Hall, Joseph.
Hargett, Henry.

BILL OF ACCOUNT, 1767.



Hargett, William.
Helmer, Joel.
Crowell, John.
Chainey, Peter.
Harkey, David.
Tutor, George.
Stilwell, Elias.
Morrison, James.
Tomberlin, Moses.
Reak, Edward.
Morrison, Neel.
Costley, James.
Cochran, Thomas S.
Houston, William, Jr.
Cochran, Robert.
Wilson, Hugh.
Hood, Reuben.
Dennis, Charles.
Neele, Samuel.
Harkey, John.
Rogers, James.
Harrison, Robert.
Hodge, John.
Lambert, Richard.
Webb, Lewis.
Story, James, Sr.

Total, 103.

Grand total, 433.

CHAPTER XIV.

CIVIL WAR TROOPS.

Roster of Officers and Men of the Twenty-one Companies Sent From This County.—2,735 Soldiers and only 2,021 Voters.—Number Killed, Wounded or Died.*—List of Promotions.

*Abbreviations: W, wounded; K, killed; D, died; W. C., wounded and captured; P, promoted.

COMPANY B (HORNETS' NEST RIFLES), FIRST (OR BETHEL) REGIMENT.

(Enlisted in April, 1861, for Six Months.)

OFFICERS.

L. S. Williams, Captain, commissioned April 18, 1861, Mecklenburg County.

W. A. Owens, Captain, P.

W. A. Owens, First Lieutenant, commissioned April 18, 1861, Mecklenburg County; promoted Major of Thirty-fourth Regiment, k.

Robt. Price, First Lieutenant.

W. P. Hill, Second Lieutenant.

T. D. Gillespie, Third Lieutenant.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

T. D. Gillespie, First Sergeant.
J. H. Wyatt, Second Sergeant.
J. B. French, Fourth Sergeant.
R. B. Davis, First Corporal.
J. J. Alexander, Second Corporal.
W. M. Mattheus, Jr., Third Corporal.
A. M. Rhym, Fourth Corporal.
Phillips, First Sergeant.
Black Davis, Corporal.
Julius Alexander, Sergeant.
Minor Sadler, Druggist.

Anderson, C.
Alexander, J. L.
Alexander, M. E.
Alexander, F. T.
Barnett, William.
Bond, Newton.

Boone, J. B. T.
Black, Josiah.
Bourdeaux, A. J.
Biggart, W. S.
Crawford, R. R.
Crowell, E. M.
Caldwell, R. B.
Caldwell, J. E.
Cannedy, Robt.
Davis, J. G. A.
Davis, R. A. G.
Davidson, J. F.
Dorsett, J. F.
Dyer, W. G.
Eagle, A.
Eagle, John.
Frazier, M. L.
Frazier, John.
Fredrick, J. R.
Fullenwelder, H.
Fanygen, M. L.
Gray, H. N.
Gray, R. F.
Grier, S. A.
Graham, S. R.
Gillett, J. H.
Griffin, J. H.
Hunter, J. H.
Hollingsworth, B.
Harris, W. L.
Howell, S. A.
Hilton, S. H.
Henderson, W. M.
Howell, E. M.
Jacobs, G. W.
Jones, Milton.
Jaswa, L. R.
Kesiah, Wm.
Kerr, Wm. J.
Landler, Ormlner.
Lee, J. M.
McGinnis, R. C.
Lowrie, J. B., k. at Gettysburg.
Lowrie, J. B., k.
Muny, T. N.
McDonald, Allen.
McCorkle, R. B.
Moseley, M.
Means, W. N. M.
Meholers, John.
Nichols, J. S.
Norment, A. A.
Oates, Jas. H
Oates, Coowy.
Orr, S. H.
Price, R. S.
Phifer, R.
Paredoe, S. M.
Potts, J. W.
Price, Joseph.
Phelps, H. M.
Query, R. W.
Rose, W. C.
Rieier, G. H.
Rea, W. P.
Rozzell, W. F.
Squires, J. B.
Stowe, John.
Sharpe, R. A.
Shaw, L. W. A.
Sadler, Julius.
Smith, J. Perry.
Steel, M. D.
Sheppard, J. W.
Taylor, J. W.
Torrence, George.
Tovam, William.
Tiddy, J. F.
Tiddy, R. A.
Tate, A. H.
Thompson, R.
Vagorer, J. V.
Winnie, M. F.
Wiley, W. J.
Williams, W. S.
Williamson, J. W.
Tate, Henry.

Total, 108.

CHARLOTTE GRAYS, COMPANY C, FIRST (OR BETHEL) REGIMENT.

(Enlisted ir. April, 1861.)

OFFICERS.

E. A. Ross, Captain; Promoted Major of Eleventh North Carolina.
E. B. Cohen, First Lieutenant.
T. B. Trotter, Second Lieutenant.
C. W. Alexander, Second Lieutenant.
C. R. Staley, Orderly Sergeant.
J. P. Elms, Second Sergeant; Promoted Lieutenant Thirty-seventh North Carolina.
J. G. McCorkle, Third Lieutenant.
W. G. Berryhill, Fourth Lieutenant.
D. L. Bringle, Fifth or Ensign.
W. D. Elms, First Corporal; Promoted Captain Thirty-seventh North Carolina.
W. B. Taylor, Second Corporal; Promoted Second Lieutenant Company A, Eleventh North Carolina.
Henry Terris, Third Corporal.
George Wolfe, Fourth Corporal.
Dr. J. B. Boyd, Surgeon.

M. R. Alexander.
T. A. Alexander.
Lindsey Adams.
J. P. Ardery, P. Capt. 49th N. C.
W. E. Ardrey, P. Capt., 30th N. C.
A. H. Brown.
Wm. Brown.
Wm. J. Brown.
Ed. F. Britton
L. Behrends.
Wm. Calder.
J. W. Cathey.
S. P. Caldwell.
J. F. Crawson.
T. B. Cowan.
T. J. Campbell.
J. W. Clendennen.
J. F. Collins.
T. G. Davis.
J. T. Downs, P. Lieut., 30th N. C.
L. W. Downs.
J. P. A. Davidson.
J. R. Dunn.
I. S. A. Frazier.
James Flore.
R. H. Flow.
J. A. Elliott.
S. H. Elliott.
J. A. Ezzell.
M. F. Ezzell.
J. M. Earnheardt.
J. Engel.
R. H. Grier, P. Lieut., 49th N. C.
J. C. Grier, P. Capt., 49th N. C.
J. M. Grier.
D. P. Glenn.
J. R. Gribble.
J. A. Gibson.
N. Gray.
R. L. Gillespie.

BILL FOR SUBSCRIPTION, 1792.

D. W. Hall.
J. C. Hill.
W. J. Hill.
H. H. Hill.
W. Lee Hand, P. Capt. A, 11th N. C.
Robt. H. Hand, P. Lieut. A, 11th N. C.
R. H. Howard.
Thomas Howard.
Jas. M. Hutchison.
Cynes N. Hutchison.
Tom F. Holton.
Tom M. Harkey.
S. Hymans.
Harper C. Houston.
T. Lindsey Holmes.
Jas. T. Haskell.
W. T. Hanser.
George T. Herron.
Geo. W. Howey.
Jacob Harkey.
L. P. Henderson.
Jack R. Isreal.
Wm. S. Icehower.
E. P. Ingold.
Robt. W. Johnston.
Jacob Katz.
Wm. H. Kistler.
Jack A. Kinsey.
J. H. Knox.
Robt. Keenan.
Louis Leon.
J. C. Levi.
Jacob Leopold.
Henry Moyle.
Thomas F. McGinn.
John McKinley.
Wm. McKeever.
D. Watt McDonald.
John H. McDonald.
Robt. J. Monteith.
Moses O. Monteith.
Sam'l J. McElroy.
Jack Norment.
Isaac Norment.
Wm. B. Neal.
L. M. Neal.
S. R. Neal.
P. A. Neal.
Thos. W. Neely.
S. Oppenheim.
J. T. Orr.
John L. Osborne.
J. E. Orman.
Mack Pettus.
S. A. Phillips.
W. R. Carter.
R. A. Carter.
John G. Potts, P. Lieut., 49th Rgt.
Wm. M. Potts.
Lamson A. Potts, P. Capt., 37th N. C.
Calvin M. Query.
Theo. C. Ruddock.
J. R. Rea.
D. B. Rea.
Wm. D. Stone.
W. Steele.
Jim M. Stowe.
Wm. E. Sizer.
J. Monroe Sims, Q. M. Sergt., 11th N. C.
Richard A. Springs.
C. Ed. Smith.
S. B. Smith.
M. H. Smith.
W. J. B. Smith.
W. H. Saville.
John W. Sample.
David I. Sample.
James M. Saville.
Robt. Frank Simpson.
S. E. Todd.
Wm. Todd.
John W. Treloar.
Hugh A. Tate.
Charles B. Watt.
B. Frank Watt.
C. C. Wingate.
T. D. Wolfe.
T. J. Wolfe
John Wiley.

Total, 143.

COMPANY C, FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

OFFICERS.

J. M. Miller, Captain.
M. D. L. McLeod.
R. H. Maxwell, Lieutenant.
J. L. Morrow, Lieutenant, k.
W. B. Field, Lieutenant.
J. F. Johnson, Captain.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

M. Steel.
D. S. Hutchison.
J. P. Alexander.
P. C. Harkey.
J. M. Pugh.
R. H. Cambell.
D. K. Orr, w.
J. Lewellyn.
M. L. Davis.
J. B. Stearns.
J. W. Moore.
J. W. Kizziah.
W. T. Bishop.

Antrice, J. W.
Antrice, W. M., d.
Archey, J. W.
Anderson, L. D.
Ardrey, J. W.
Blake, S. N.
Barris, E. C.
Burris, J. T.
Breffard, W. J.
Ballard, F. A.
Ballard, J. L.
Boyd, P. L.
Butler, J. T.
Black, T. N.
Barnett, T. E., k.
Calloway, J. C., d.
Cobble, J D.
Connor, T. A., d.
Cottralm, A. W.
Carroll, J. H.
Craig, M. F.
Cruse, M. C.
Crump, R H.
Cathey, J. W.
Davidson, L. C.
Dulin, J. M., d.
Edleman, T. J.
Edwards, A. J.
Edwards, E., k.
Efird, J. C.
Efird, J. E.
Finley, M. K., w.
Furr, John, d.
Flow, E.
Flow, J. M., w.
Fords, H. H.
Gillesple, S. A.
Gaisesen, W. G.
Graham, J. R.
Goodsen, H. M.

Gillespie, A. M.
Hurston, A. W.
Harget, Harrison, d.
Hargett, H. M., d.
Hargett, Osborne.
Harkey, T. B., d.
Helms, J. A.
Helms, J. W.
Helms, H. M., c.
Hopkins, P.
Hudson, J. H.
Holden, E. M., d.
Hilton, S. H.
Henderson, W. M. F.
Hunter, J. W., w.
Hartis, M. A.
Hartis, A. L.
Holbrook, A.
Johnson, W. P.
Jennings, C. J.
Jordan, B. F.
King, R. R.
Lewis, C. J.
Lewis, J. M.
Morris, G. C.
Martin, Edward.
McCall, J. M.
McCarver, Jas.
McNeely, T. N., w.
McLeod, J. M., w.
McCall, J. A.
McGinnis, John.
McDoughall, M.
McCall, Wm.
McCarver, Alex.
Noles, A. T., d.
Noles, W. A.
Orr., J. A., k.
Orr, N. D., w.
Orr, J. J., k.
Parks, J. L., c.
Potts, T. E.
Potts, C. A.
Pholan, J.
Page, E. M.
Peach, H.
Rea, J. M.
Rea, D. B.
Robson, G. M.
Reenhardt, J. F.
Rea, W. A.
Rea, R. R.
Rea, Robt.
Rea, J. L.
Sparrow, J. S.
Smith, J. W.
Stanis, J. B.
Schnelder, G.
Sanders, W. H.
Starns, C. R., c.
Steele, W. G.
Stucker, Christian.
Tye, W. B., deserted.
Tomberlen, E. M., w.
Thompson, J. M., d.
Taylor, A. W.
Taylor, Art, deserted.
Taylor, J. C.
Taylor, J. A.
Taylor, J. M.
Tomlin, J.
Taylor, W. F.
Tredermick, W. S., k.
Tredermick, N. P.
Tredermick, J. R.
Thompson, R. G.
Underwood, S. M.
VanPelt, J. N.
Vance, J. C., d.
Ualle, P. O.
Watson, W. A.
White, J. S.
Wlison, John.
Willlamson, J. A.
Werner, L.
Wallace, M. L., k.
Williford, T. F.
Walker, J. B.
Wallace, Wm., k.
Williams, J. M.

Whitaker, H. A., k.
Yardie, W. A.
Yardie, W. H.
Yardie, J. B.

Total, 145; from other counties, 56; 8 wounded; killed, 9.

COMPANY D, SEVENTH REGIMENT.

OFFICERS.

W. L. Davidson, Captain.
T. J. Cahill, Captain.
Wm. J. Kerr, wounded 1862; killed 1863.
Tim P. Molloy.
Lieutenants: I. E. Brown, J. A. Torrance, B. H. Davidson, Thos P. Molloy, P. J. Kirby.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Jas. M. McLure.
Paul James.
Al. LeLain.
W. G. W. Herbert.
W. Wedlock.
S. N. Jamison.
James Clark.
Thomas Bundie.

Alexander, Wm., d.
Anderson, Richard.
Ayers, A. G., k. '62.
Bynum, Rufus, d.
Bugiin, Patrick.
Beard, J. H., d.
Bennett, G. W.
Bennett, J. G.
Berry, Jas.
Bolton, G. B.
Brannan, Patrick.
Brinkle, John, w.
Brinkle, Thomas.
Burnett, J. S., d. '62.
Brown, J. J., w. '63.
Billow, W. H., d. '62.
Brown, Alex.
Brown, Nicholas.
Donovan, Philip.
Donovan, Jeremiah.
Dasinger, Francis.
Dobson, Hiram.
Davidson, J. W.
Davidson, B. W.
Elliott, Wm.
Elmore, J. T., d.
Elier, John.
Edmirton, J. R., k.
Frick, Jacob.
Fogleman, P. L.
Gallagher, Arch., w.
Clayweli, J. F., d. '62.
Carricker, Levi, d. '62.
Caskill, Tim. L.
Cable, Lewis.
Conder, Wiley, k. '63.
Coll'ng, John.
Chancy, John.
Calder, Wm., Sr.
Calder, Wm., Jr.
Cashion, W. M., w.
Cashion, Thomas, k.
Carter, F. B., d.
Gallagher, Jas.
Gleason, Jas. W.
Grady, Jas.
Griffin, Thomas.
Goodman, S. C.

Graves, A. C.
Grant, R. W.
Hartsell, J. M., w.
Howell, Jas.
Howell, John.
Howell, David, w.
Harris, Francis, k.
Hicks, T. W., w.
Halshouser, A. R.
Hanna, J. M., d.
Humble, David.
Icenhour, P. E.
Jackson, John.
John, E. Edward, k.
Jones, David, k.
Jannison, R. J., w.
Johnson, Thomas.
Johnson, Rufus.
Jamison, S. N.
Kurtz, P. K.
Kelley, Lawrence, w.
Kanapum, A. E.
Kirby, Patrick, w.
Kisler, Wm.
Kennedy, Jepe.
Lane, A. D.
Mason, Wiley J.
McConnell, Thomas.
McClellan, W. A.
McGarar, Wm. W.
Meredith, Stephen W.
McGuire, John, k.
McGinnis, George.
Munsey, John.
Mulson, Robt.
McBean, John.
Mason, W. B.
McConnell, T. A., d.
McConnell, A. M.
Meredith, J.
Newton, Eli.
Newton, Meredith, d.
Newton, John, k.
Nall, Richmond, k.
Nantz, A. E.
Oliver, Calvin.
Plyler, R. C.
Packard, John.
Petit, Jas.
Patterson, J. E., k.
Quinn, Jas.
Rhodes, Wm.
Rafferty, Thos.
Rogers, Jas.
Rogers, J. C.
Reynolds, John.
Riddick, H. L.
Riddick, J. A.
Rolmer, W. C.
Riggins, Robt.
Sullivan, D. C.
Stephens, M.
Spears, Wm. H.
Stewart, Thos. A.
Sherrill, ... J.
Seagraves, A C.
Sanders, G. W., k.
Sheridan, John, w.
Stanning, Wm.
Stroup, David, k.
Spawl, A. B.
Skinner, S. L.
Sullivan, D. C.
Staly, John.
Staly, W. Y.
Towey, Lewis.
Vincent, Jas. B.
Varker, Wm., w.
Vance, Richard.
Vaughn, H. J.
Weaver, Wm.
Wilson, Lewis.
Woodard, W. L., d.
Williamson, D. J.
Whalon, Roderick, w.
Wilkerson, W.
Wilkerson, J. H.
Winecoff, J. T., k.
Washam, J. B., d.

Total, 154.

COMPANY C, TENTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

OFFICERS.

T. H. Brem, Captain.
James Graham, Captain.
A. B. Williams, Captain, w.
Adbon Alexander, Lieutenant, w.
T. L. Seigle, Lieutenant, w.
H. A. Albright, Lieutenant.
J. S. Davidson, Sergeant.
Dennis Collins, Sergeant.
J. L. Hoffman, Sergeant.
R. V. Gudger, Sergeant.
J. E. Albright, Sergeant.
R. P. Chapman, Sergeant, w.
J. P. Smith, Sergeant.
Moses Blackwelder, Corporal, d.
D. M. L. Faunt, Corporal.
Patrick Lyons, Corporal.
Mathero Chapman, Corporal.
M. A. Henderson, Corporal.
W. W. Shelby, Corporal.
Wm. S. Williams, Corporal.
Dan W. McLean, Corporal.
J. N. Peoples, Sergeant, d.
James W. Murray, Bugler.
R. R. Peoples, Guidon.
Wm. H. Runfelt.

Abernethy, Jas.
Abernethy, Clem H.
Baldwin, Alfred.
Beatty, Wm.
Beatty, J. W.
Bridgers, W. B.
Burus, Jas.
Brackett, Wm.
Broadway, Whitson.
Buff, Henry.
Baker, J. B.
Bray, Winfield M.
Cannon, Fred.
Cannon, Sid.
Cannon, Joseph, d.
Carroll, Francis, c.
Connell, S. C.
Chapman, A. H.
Chapman, Wm.
Chapman, Peter.
Chapman, A. J., d.
Costener, Jacob.
Carter, Jas.
Canips, John.
Canips, Henry.
Christenburg, A. B., d.
Cannon, Wm. S., c.
Canster, Martin L.
Crane, Madison C.
Carter, Jas. N.
Culer, J. A. J.
Crane, Wm.
Cannell, Jas. H.
Chalkley, W. P.
Christenburg, A. B., d.
Doyle, Bernard.

Dunlap, Sam'l N.
Dobbin, Mark H.
Ellington, Werley P.
Farley, A.
Fite, J. C.
Fite, Robt. D. R.
Fox, W. T.
Faunt, Sam'l.
Faunt, D. L.
Fancy, John.
Dawns, Robt. R., d.
Fullbright, J. K.
Fullbright, D. B., d.
Fullbright, M., k.
Fullbright, K.
Fite, Sam'l, d.
Flowers, Jessle, deserted.
Goodman, John.
Grigg, B. W.
Grier, W. M.
Grier, Marshal.
Grier, C. E.
Heavner, J. J.
Hoover, T. H.
Hoover, J. D.
Hoover, W. G.
Hoover, W. H.
Hoover, J. T.
Howell, Jas.
Hinkle, J. L.
Hawkins, J. A.
Hawkins, J. P.
Hawkins, Albert.
Herrvell, R.
Hoyle, D. R.
Hunter, R. B.
Johnson, Danlel.
Johnson, R. L.
Johnson, Joseph.
Jenkins, Aaron.
Jenkins, Tillman.
Jenkins, Sam'l.
Jenkins, Edward.
Kaloram, Thos.
Knulpe, Henry.
Kean, J. H.
Kean, J. B.
Kean, S. W.
Kean, R. F.
Lattimer, A. M.
Lane, J. D.
Laughlin, D. P.
Ledford, John.
Lindsey, W. G.
Lamb, Mike, deserted.
Lawler, John, deserted.
Lineberger, J. M.
Lawing, A. W.
Lawing, J. W.
Marrable, W. M.
Meaghim, W. H.
Marshal, Jas. H.
McCausland, W. B.
McCorkle, Robt.
McKinney, Sam'l.
Moad, John.
Murphy, Danlel C.
Motz, Mayfield.
Needham, Thos., d.
Morris, J. S., w.
Newton, Robt.
Nantz, R. E.
Nantz, Calvin.
Nantz, R. R.
Potts, Wm. P.
Potts, Jas. A.
Potts, A. W.
Pool, A. W.
Pool, J. T.
Parker, Wm.
Queen, Joseph.
Queen, Laban.
Roberts, J. W.
Richard, J. W.
Rodden, T. B.
Scott, Nelson.
Seagle, G. W.
Shaw, J. G.
Shelby, J. M.
Shaw, Wm.

Sloan, J. W.
Sloan, Sam'l, k.
Sloan, Robt., w.
Sloan, Robt., d.
Smith, J. A.
Smith, Jacob.
Smith, George.
Smith, W. M.
Stillwell, Jacob, k.
Stuly, J. J., c.
Stant, S. G.
Summerville, J. W.
Tallent, Daniel.
Terepaugh, J. H.
Todd, Wm.
Underwood, J. S.
Underwood, J. O.
Underwood, Jas.
Underwood, Reuben.
Underwood, J. R.
Underwood, David.
Veno, Francis.
Watts, C. L.
Watts, Charles.
Walls, A. A.
White, D. W.
White, A. S.
West, Wm. F.
Will, John.

Total, 179.

COMPANY A, ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

OFFICERS.

E. A. Ross, Captain; promoted Major, k.
W. L. Hand, First Lieutenant, w.
C. W. Alexander, Second Lieutenant, retired.
R. H. Hand, Lieutenant, w.
W. B. Taylor, Lieutenant, w.
J. G. McCorkle, Orderly Sergeant; promoted Lieutenant Company E.
S. J. McElroy, Sergeant, w.
R. B. Alexander, Sergeant, w.
J. M. Simms, Quartermaster Sergeant, c.
T. W. Neely, Sergeant, w.
T. C. Ruddock, Corporal, c.
W. S. Icehower, Corporal, k.
J. R. Gribble, Corporal, w.
E. Lewis, Corporal, w.

M. R. Alexander, w.
M. Mc. Alexander, k.
M. A. Alexander, k.
J. G. Alexander, k.
W. S. Alexander.
R. C. Alexander.
J. N. Alexander, w.
H. W. Allen, w.
C. A. Allen.
L. Allen.
P. S. Auten, k.
E. L. S. Barnett.
J. F. Barnett.
J. L. Barnett, k.
M. F. Blakely.
J. J. Blakely, k.
James Byrum.
C. C. Brigman, w.
J. M. Black.
T. J. Black, w.

Ezekiel Black.
J. R. Bigham, w.
J. W. Bigham, w.
W. J. Brown, p. sergeant, w.
J. Creasman,
J. F. Cochrane.
M. E. Cheshire.
W. H. Campbell.
H. D. Duckworth, w.
J. A. Duckworth.
J. C. Deaton.
Daniel Dulin, w.
Jack Darnell, w.
J. H. Earnheardt, k.
J. M. Earnheardt, p. to d. s., w.
W. C. Earnheardt.
S. O. Earnheardt.
G. R. Ewing, w.
W. E. Ewing, w.
W. A. Elllott, k.
J. P. Elms, p. Lt., k.
R. H. Flow, w.
I. S. A. Frazier, w.
J. W. Fisher.
W. C. Ford.
J. S. Galloway, k.
W. W. Gray.
J. A. Gibson.
D. P. Glenn, w.
F. C. Glenn.
Joshua Glover, w.
R. A. Groves.
J. S. Garrison, k.
W. J. Goodrum, k.
C. H. Goodrum.
H. H. Hill, w.
Milton Hill.
Miles Hill, w.
Monroe Hovis, w.
A. J. Hand.
I. S. Henderson.
T. M. Henderson.
G. T. Herron, w.
J. H. Hutchison, k.
T. L. Holms, k.
T. H. Hunter.
D. P. Hunter.
M. B. Hunter.
J. M. Herron.
G. T. Hinson, k.
T. M. Howard.
W. C. Harris.
F. Hobbs, w.
N. O. Harris, w.
L. Hutspeth.
Alfred Johnston.
David Jenkins, w.
Jacob Jenkins.
J. D. Kerns.
Wm. Kennedy, w.
Thos. Knipper.
J. A. King.
C. C. King, w.
B. Kinney.
R. J. Montelth.
H. L. D. Montelth.
M. O. Montelth, k.
J. H. McConnell, w.
J. F. McConnell, k.
T. Y. McConnell.
J. H. McWhirter, w.
James McWhirter, k.
R. F. McGinn.
J. A. McCall, w.
J. H. Montgomery, p. Lt., w.
S. A. McGinnis, w.
Isaac Norment, w.
Jack Norment.
G. A. Neal, k.
A. H. Newell.
J. F. Orr.
N. C. N. Orr.
J. E. Orman.
Dan Powell, k.
H. M. Pettus.
J. W. Pettus.
Stephen Pettus.
C. Paysour, w.
Peter Paysour.
T. A. Prim, k.

R. L. Query.
S. F. Query.
B. W. Ruddock, w.
B. M. Ruddock.
Peyton, Roberts, w.
M. B. Rayborn.
R. A. Ross.
E. C. Ratchford.
J. M. Stowe, w.
J. C. Stowe, k.
R. F. Simpson.
J. W. Simpson.
J. S. Smith, k.
R. C. C. Taylor.
H. S. Taylor.
J. Q. Taylor, k.
J. C. Thomason.
Angus Wingate, k.
M. Wingate.
C. C. Wingate.
W. A. Wallace, w.
S. H. Williams.
Taylor Wright, w.
B. A. Withers, w.
J. L. West.
W. M. Wilson.
J. Steele, k.
J. H. Bingham, w.
A. J. Hunter.

Total, 154; killed, 29, wounded 4.

COMPANY E, ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

OFFICERS.

J. S. A. Nicholas, Captain, d.
Wm. J. Kerr, Captain.
J. B. Clanton, Lieutenant.
W. S. Turner, Lieutenant.
W. N. S. Means, Lieutenant, k.
W. F. Rozzell, Lieutenant.
James F. Alexander, Lieutenant.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

D. W. McDonald, w.
J. E. Goodman, k.
J. H. McDonald.
J. S. Means, d.
R. S. Wilson, c.
A. J. Hunter, Sergeant.

Abernethy, E. R.
Alexander, Peter.
Auten, S. W.
Ashley, M.
Adams, H. A.
Baker, Aaron.
Baker, Wm. M.
Ballard, Benj.
Bradshaw, J. T.
Beal, Charles, c.
Beal, John, c.
Bird, W. L., w. and pr.
Bass, Jas. A., w.
Bass, Buston, c.
Beek, Wm. A.
Baker, Joel M.
Bradley, J. L., c.
Beatty, J. W., c.
Bunier, J., w.
Christy, J. H., k.
Clark, J. A., k.
Cathey, W., w. and pr.
Carmick, J.
Campbell, J. W., c.

Culberson, J. W., c.
Clemmons, R. R.
Denton, John.
Dixon, W. W., k.
Edwards, Shepherd.
Edwards, Marshal, c.
Eller, A.
Eller, S. W.
Finger, John, w.
Grier, T. H.
Garrison, Alex., c.
Hartline, Andrew.
Hartline, Adam.
Harris, C. C.
Holdslaw, R.
Hinton, A. J.
Hollingsworth, J. B.
Hartgrue, W. W., w.
Hartgrue, R. D. S., w. and c.
Hill, J. W., w.
Helms, E. T., k.
Hartline, P., w.
Hartline, D. L., w.
Hartline, G. H., d.
Jameson, J. W., c.
Jameson, T. J., w.
Jameson, J. W., c.
Johnston, J. H., c.
Kyles, Fielding, c.
Kyles, Wm.
King, G.
Kestler, P. H.
Kyle, P. H.
Ledwell, David.
Linebarger, Marshall.
Lawson, Hudson.
Loften, Martin.
Lambert, Wm.
Lewis, Lindsey, w.
Lambert, J. M.
McQuay, S., d.
McQuay, W. H., k.
McClure, C. A. w. and c.
McCorkle, H. P., c.
Mitcha, John, c.
Martin, W., w.
Murdock, W. D.
Miller, J. F.
McLure, J., d.
Maddan, G. W.
Munday, O. M.
Mathison, Jas.
Narson, J. G., c.
Null, J. T.
Nesbitt, J. G., d.
Neal, G. A., w. and c.
Ostwalt, Francis, c.
Pucket, T. J., w.
Pucket, W. C., w.
Pool, G. S.
Pennix, J. W.
Pennix, J. A.
Rives, J. R.
Reid, J. C., k.
Rhyne, David, c.
Ruis, W. R., w.
Richley, W. L., k.
Rozzell, J. T.
Stone, A.
Stinson, J. B.
Sherrell, W.
Smith, D. J.
Griffin, G., d.
Turner, J. W.
Wilson, J. R.
Walker, B., k.
Walker, L. L., c.
Walker, J. H., c.
Walker, Jas. H.
Wingate, J. w. and c.
Wingate, T., w.
Williamson, E. Y., c.
Younts, R. C., k.
York, G. W., c.

Total, 121.

COMPANY H, ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

OFFICERS.

W. L. Grier, Captain.
P. J. Lowrie, Lieutenant, d.
C. B. Boyce, d.
J. B. Lowrie, k.
J. M. Saville.
J. M. Knox.
R. B. Lourie.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

R. D. Saville, w.
P. M. Clark, w.
J. S. P. Caldwell.
C. E. Bell.
Aug. Cotchkip, c.
Thos. Campbell, k.
J. T. Smith.

Abernathy, Elig.
Ashby, J. T.
Alexander, J. A.
Andrews, E. M.
Ashley, Wm., c.
Bailey, Wm.
Brown, A. M.
Belk, Wm.
Boyd, J. J.
Boyd, J. A.
Boyd, David.
Brown, J. W.
Blair, S. W.
Black, J. B.
Bigart, Jas.
Barns, Robt.
Bryant, Sydney.
Boyce, Hugh.
Blankenship, J. N.
Blankenship, T. G.
Blankenship, S. P.
Caruthers, J. A.
Caruthers, J. B., d.
Chentenberg, C. E., d.
Coffe, B. M., w.
Cooper, J. M., c.
Crowel, E. M.
Campbell, J. C.
Cobb, C. A.
Clark, W. A., d.
Carpenter, J. C.
Carpenter, W. B.
Cox, Eli.
Clark, P. M.
Drewry, A. G.
Deggarhart, J. V., c.
Deggarhart, J. L.
Dallarhit, J. D., d.
Dixon, Hugh M., d.
Ettres, J. H., d.
Edwards, J. M., c.
Ellis, Dan, c.
Earnhardt, Geo.
Fite, W. J.
Greer, Z. B., d.
Greer, E. S.
Harris, R. H.
Hall, R. B.
Harris, F. C., w.
Harris, J. C.
Harris, J. H.
Hannel, A. R., k.
Harmon, Levi, c.
Hannon, J. N.

Hays, J. B., c.
Hargett, Aleg.
Herron, J. W.
Hill, C. H.
Humphrey, T. L.
Haron, S. L., c.
Hanna, J. W., c.
Hatchup, A., c.
Hall, N. C.
Henry, J. B.
Henry, B. G.
Hedgepath, Geo.
Harris, Morris.
Holland, Robt.
Hainant, Henry, w.
Hoffman, Miles.
Henderson, W. R.
Ingle, Peter. w.
Johnson, J. W.
King, J. A.
Keenan, Peter.
Key, Albert, w.
Kerr, R. O., d.
Knox, W. H., w. and c.
Kilpatrick, W. F.
Lourie, R. B.
Madden, J. P.
McQuaig, James.
Mincel, Willis, w.
Morrison, W. T.
McMillan, J. C.
McQualse, Jas., c.
Marshburn, J. M., w.
Neely, J. J.
Porter, R. C., w.
Price, J. A., d.
Peppen, John.
Russell, J. C.
Rice, J. S.
Rhine, A. M.
Rachelle, J. B.
Reid, W. M.
Rumell, J. C.
Ross, R. A., d.
Smith, J. W.
Smith, T. J.
Smith, John L.
Smith, A. J.
Sloop, Alex.
Snider, J. A., k.
Snead, Frank.
Squire, J. A.
Sanders, Jacob.
Sumney, J. B.
Sumney, George, c.
Scott, R. S.
Tarbifield, Jas.
Taggart, J. C.
Thuner, E. A., w.
Thuner, J. T., w.
Watt, C. B.
Wingate, R. G.
Wilkerson, W. H.
Wilkerson, Jno.
Warren, T. W., c.
Walker, P. L., w.
Watters, Allen.
Young, J. H., d.

Total, 137; killed, 2; wounded, 14.

COMPANY B, THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

OFFICERS.

A. A. Erwin, Captain, w.
W. W. Robinson, Captain, w.
J. D. McLean, Lieutenant.
J. R. Erwin, Lieutenant.
Joe Thompson, Lieutenant, k.
R. S. Warren, Lieutenant.
W. A. Presley, Lieutenant.

W. S. Alexander, Lieutenant.
W. S. M. Hart, Lieutenant, d.
E. Smith, Lieutenant.
H. J. Walker, Lieutenant, w.
J. M. Choat.

NON-COMMISSIONEL OFFICERS.

F. C. Youngblood, c.
F. L. Erwin.
J. W. Todd.
R. L. Swann, k.
J. M. Knox, k.
Jas. R. Wingate, k.
Jas. F. Knox, w.

Alexander, Aswold.
Alexander, H. C., k.
Alexander, Ossil.
Alexander, O. S. P., k.
Alexander, M. C.
Alchison, J. C., d.
Adair, Thos.
Adair, Wm.
Brown, Jas. W.
Balles, G. S., d.
Baker, Green C., k.
Baker, J. C.
Bartlette, W. F., w.
Berryhill, J. J.
Berryhill, Jas. L., d.
Blackwelder, A., w.
Bowden, S. D.
Boyd, Jepe A.
Boyd, John, d.
Boyd, J. G. W., w. and d.
Brimer, Alfred, k.
Brown, C. W., k.
Brown, R. E.
Bryan, T. J.
Bigham, M. S.
Beeman, G. C.
Barnett, R. S.
Bartlett, J. H., w.
Clark, A. A., d.
Crawford, Micajah.
Caruthers, J. K.
Cathey, Henry, w.
Choate, A. D., k.
Choate, R. W., w.
Choate, Wm., w.
Clanton, W. D.
Clark, R. F., d.
Crowell, S. W., c.
Darnall, J. J.
Davis, J. C.
Edwards, M. A., w.
Erwin, A. R.
Erwin, J. C., d.
Erwin, J. M., w.
Ellis, Wm.
Frazier, Richard.
Frazier, W. F.
Frazier, Isaac A.
Frazier, J. T.
Flenekin, J. B., d.
Freeman, W. H., w.
Gallant, J. A., w.
Glover, T. M., d.
Grier, E. C.
Grier, S. M., k.
Grier, Thos. M.
Groves, J. R., c.
Garner, Wm.
Hall, W. H.
Heitman, O. B.
Hawkins, J. P.
Hall, W. H., w.

Hawkins, F. A., w.
Hotchkip, S. A.
[illegible], W. H.
Jamison, E. A.
Johnson, H. F.
Kerr, John B., w.
Kimball, J. L., k.
Kirkpatrick, J. F., w.
Knox, J. D.
Knox, J. N. k.
Knox, T. N.
Kerr, J. T.
Lee, D. P.
Liberman, C. S., k.
Marks, S. H., w.
Marks, T. H.
McGinn, I. H., w. and c.
McGinn, N. C., w. and c.
McGinn, W. A., w.
McGinn, J. N.
McLean, J. L.
McRumb, S. W.
McRumb, S. J. S., k.
Mulwee, J. W.
Morrison, J. E., d.
Moser, H. S., k.
Maness, J. A.
McConnell, Jas. H.
Neagle, Jas. H., w. and c.
Nicholson, J. R.
Nevins, J. G., w.
Orr., G. B., k.
Okely, C., w.
Parks, D. K.
Parks, G. L., d.
Porter, S. A.
Prather, E. L., k.
Powell, A. T.
Prag, W. J.
Parker, S. S., d.
Reed, J. W.
Sterling, J. W.
Sheffield, J. M.
Sloan, G. W., w.
Smith, D. H.
Smith, Ed.
Smith, J. W.
Sturgan, C. S., w.
Spencer, Clark.
Stowe, R. A.
Torrence, W. B.
Taylor, W. J., w.
Thomburg, F. B., k.
Thomburg, G. J.
Thomburg, H. M.
Thomburg, S. L., d.
Ticer, R. C. S., k.
Tradewice, N. P.
Thompson, W. J.
Todd, J. A. W., d.
Taylor, A. A.
Walker, L. J., w.
White, Wm.
Wilson, J. E., k.
Wingate, N. J., w.
Wolfer, H. F., w.
Wryfield, J. R., w. and d.
Wiley, J. C.
Watt, W. T.
Weaver, G. H.

Total, 152; killed 20; wounded 32.

COMPANY K. THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

OFFICERS.

J. T. Kell, Captain, w.
B. F. Morrow, Captain.
J. G. Witherspoon, Captain, k.
W. E. Ardrey, Captain, w.
C. E. Bell, Lieutenant.
N. D. Orr, Lieutenant.

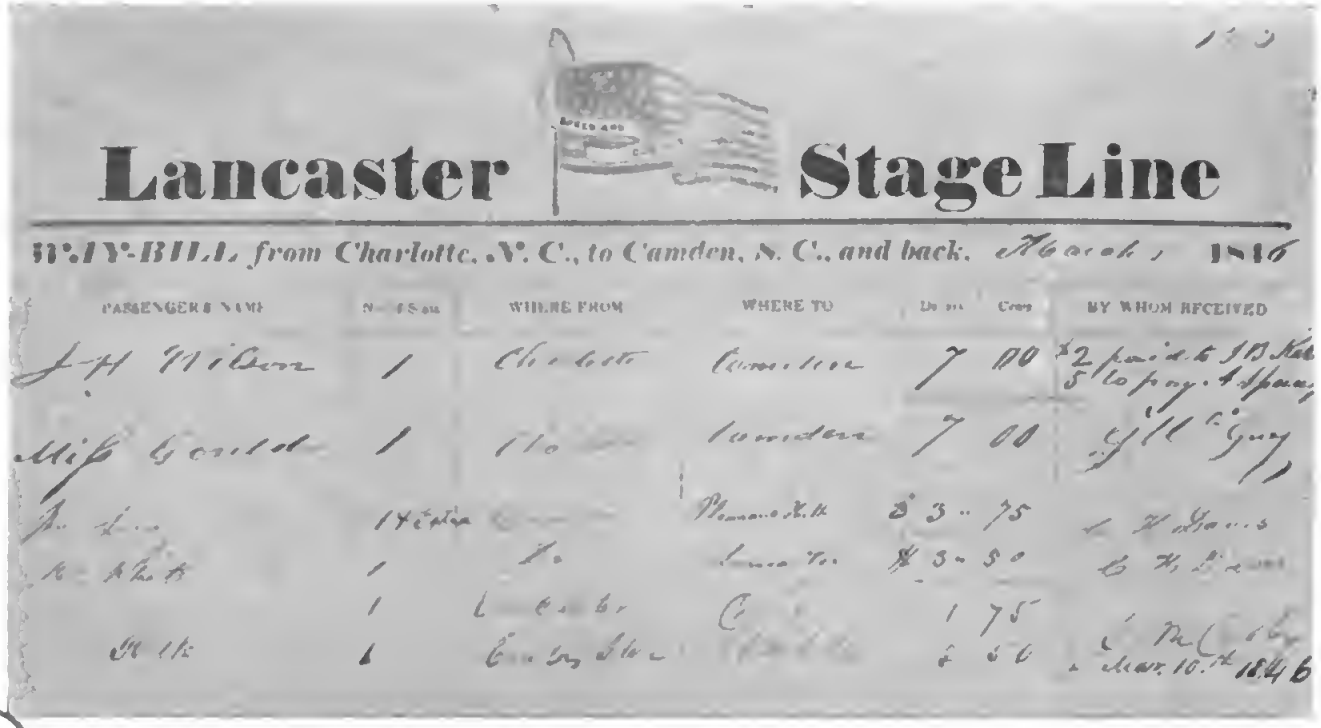
J. T. Downs, Lieutenant, w.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

J. T. Lee, Sergeant, k.
A. L. DeArmond, w.
A. B. Hood, Sergeant, k.
J. W. McKinney, Corporal.
J. P. Bales, Corporal.
H. T. Cotlharp, Corporal.
A. J. Dunn, Corporal, k.

Adkins, W. H., w.
Adams, Wm.
Alexander, S. D., w.
Alexander, T. P.
Alexander, J. L.
Alexander, J. M., k.
Allen, J. W., d.
Anderson, Wm. d.
Baker, J., k.
Bailey, E. D.
Bailey, J. A.
Bailey, Wm.
Bales, E. M.. w.
Bales, J. P.
Barnett, R. C., k.
Barefoot, N. G., w.
Bentley, M. W. H.
Bell, N. J.
Black, J. N., k.
Black, J. S., d.
Black, J. H., k.
Black, T. A., d.
Bradston, V. M.
Brewer, J. H.
Bowman, R.
Boyce, S. T.
Brinkley H.
Bristow, J. C.
Church, Eli.
Church, Martin.
Coffey, A. S.
Crowell, Isreal.
Culp, A. A., w.
Davis, G. W., k.
Downs, W. H.
Dixon, S. L., w.
Duckworth, G. P.
Dunn, Geo., c.
Dunn, A. S.
Dunn, S. W. T., d.
Ezzell, M. F., d.
Gamble, Jas., d.
George, E. P.
George, Prepley, d.
Glover, B. C., w.
Griffin, J. J., w. and d.
Griffith, A. E., k.
Graham, J. W.
Hall, J. F.
Hall, A. G.
Hall, R. B.
Harts, J. H., d.
Hart, W. S., k.
Henderson, W. M., d.
Henderson, W. T., d.
Hood, W. L., w.
Howie, J. H.
Howie, Wm.
Holmes, B., d.
Jennings, G. W., w.
Johnston, D. E.
Johnston, S. A.
Johnston, J. H.
Johnston, G. W.
Kirkpatrick, H. Y., d.
Lee, S. B., d.
Lee, J. A., d.
Lewis, W. H.
Massingale, R. H.
McLean, Thos., w.

STAGE LINE WAY-BILL, 1846.



Lancaster Stage Line

WAY-BILL from Charlotte, N. C., to Camden, S. C., and back. March 1846

PASSENGER'S NAME	No. of Seat	WHERE FROM	WHERE TO	Dollars	Cents	BY WHOM RECEIVED
J H Wilson	1	Charlotte	Camden	7	00	$2/5 paid & 10 Ks to pay. J Spann
Miss Gordon	1	Do	Camden	7	00	Gill & Guy
J. L.	1 Extra		Monroe N.C.	3	75	J. W. Gaines
R. M. H.	1	Do	Camden	3	50	J. W. Gaines
	1	Lancaster	C	1	75	
R. H.	1	Camden Stage		6	00	Mch 10. 1846

McCurry. J. A.
McKinney, R. M.
McMallen, J. H., k.
McQuaig, J.
McRea, James, k.
Miller, D. M., w.
Milton, J. G.
Morris, W. T., d.
Morris, J. T., d.
Myers, James.
Nichols, B. G.
Nelson, J. H.
Orr, T. J.
Patterson, M. S.
Pierce, Orren L.
Pierce, J. M.
Pierce J. W.
Pierce, J. R., d.
Rayner, L., k.
Ray, J. M., k.
Richardson, W. W.
Robinson, W. H., m.
Robinson, J. R., k.
Rap, W. J.
Rap, J. N., k.
Russell, W. D.
Saville, J. C.
Sample, Wm.
Shelby, D. H.
Simmons, —.
Smith, W. S.
Smith, S. B., d.
Smith, J. D.
Smith, J. S., w.
Shaw, Alex.
Simpson, M. S.
Simpson, J.
Squires, J. W.
Squires, J. B., k.
Stanford, M. T.
Stancil, A. G.
Steel, A. F., k.
Stephenson, J. R., k.
Tart, Henry.
Tedder, Sid., k.
Thomasson, J. L., k.
Thomas, W. B.
Thompson, L.
Thompson, Lewis.
Thompson, Lee, d.
Thompson, Jas., d.
Trower, T. J.
Walston, S. L., d.
Webb, Wm., d.
West, Wm.
Weeks, R. B., k.
Witherspoon, M. T., k.
Wolf, J. N.
Wolf, R. B.
Wolf, G. D., d.
Williams, W. E.
Yeargan, W.
Young, S. T.
Young, J. A.

Total, 150; killed, 25; wounded, 16; died, 23.

COMPANY G, THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

OFFICERS.

W. R. Myers, Captain.
G. M. Norment, Captain, w.
J. M. Lawing, Lieutenant.
A. A. Cathey, Lieutenant.
A. H. Creswell, Lieutenant.
R. S. Reed, Lieutenant, k.
Jas. C. Todd, Captain, w.
J. N. Abernathy, k.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

H. C. Lucas, Sergeant.
Joe B. McGhee, Sergeant.
J. L. Todd, Ordnance Sergeant.
J. W. Davenport, Corporal, k.
Geo. L. Campbell, Corporal, d.
Jas. A. Todd, Corporal, k.
T. A. Johnson, w.

Alcorn, A. S., w.
Alexander, J. O. D., k.
Abernethy, C. W., w.
Abernethy, J. N., k.
Anderson, C. J., k.
Ashury, J. R., w.
Baln, J. J., d.
Beatty, A. W., w.
Beatty, Samuel, d.
Beatty, John, w.
Bennett, Thos., w.
Berryhill, J. H., w.
Bailiff, Fred, k.
Brotherton, John, w.
Brotherton, Wm.
Burgwyn, Fred.
Bolton, J. C.
Cathey, J. L., w.
Cathey, W. H., d.
Clark, John, k.
Cathey, Wm. A.
Clark, Almirive, k.
Cox, W. C. L., w.
Carpenter, Jas. k.
Downs, Frank.
Duan, T. J., w.
Duglass, S. A.
Eiliott, H. W., k.
Etters, P. P., d.
Etters, H. P., d.
Erving, John.
Faires, G. N., d.
Frazler, I. A.
Garren, Andrew.
Gregg, D. H., d.
Greenhill, Lawson, k.
Hayes, S. L., k.
Hovis, Moses, w.
Hipp, Andrew, d.
Hipp, Pinkney, d.
Hipp, John, d.
Hipp, Wm.
Hipp, J. M.
Hoover, A. B., w.
Hutchison, S. B.
Johnston, D. H., d.
Johnston, F. E., k.
Jarrett, Samuel, k.
King, Thos., w.
King, Ezekiel.
Lawing, J. S., w.
Lawing, J. M., d.
Lynch, Robt.
McGhee, T. J., d.
Mills, W. T.
McGhee, J. T., d.
McCord, W. C., w.
Means, G. W. d.
Means, J. K. P., k.
McCall, Jas., w.
McCall, Alex., c.
McGahey, T. C.
Nicholson, John.
Odell, J. C., d.
Odell, G. W., d.
Puckett, J. H., d.
Parks, George, w.
Pickerell, J. H., w.
Phillips, J. J., k.
Proctor, J. A., m.
Rodden, J. J., w.
Reid, Robt. S., w. and d.
Rosick, G. W.

Scott, W. A., k.
Shelby, J. L., k.
Stephens, A. B., d.
Stephens, R. T., w. and d.
Sanford, J. M., k.
Sanford, Jas. O.
Terres, James, w.
Todd, G. F., k.
Todd, G. N., k.
Todd, C. B., w.
Todd, G. C., w.
Todd, J. L., k.
Todd, J. W. S.
Todd, D. S.
Todd, L. N.
Watters, J. G., c.
Winston, C. W.

Total, 100; killed, 26; wounded, 32.

COMPANY H, THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

D. G. Maxwell, Captain.
H. M. Dixon, Captain.
J. M. Davis, captain.

Alexander, Thos. M., captain, d.
Alexander, J. G., lieut.
Alexander, J. K., w.
Alexander, Leander.
Alexander, C. F.
Alexander, A. P., k.
Alexander, S. W.
Alexander, G. W.
Auten, J. W., w.
Barckley, A. C.
Barckley, H. S.
Brown, J. F.
Brown, J. F., c.
Brown, S. H., w.
Benfield, H. S.
Benfield, J. R.
Blount, J. M.
Blakely, W. J., w.
Blakely, A. C., w.
Burgwyn, W. H. S., lieut.
Benfield, B. E., c.
Baker, J. R.
Biggers, W. A.
Beaver, J. M.
Cheshire, C. M., d.
Cook, R. W., d.
Cook, J. P., k.
Caldwell, G. M., sergt., w.
Caldwell, H. W., k.
Caldwell, J. M., d.
Caldwell, R. N.
Caldwell, D. G., d.
Caldwell, D. P., d.
Caldwell, D. A., lieut.
Campbell, W. H., k.
Cochrane, R. B.
Cochrane, N. R. J., c.
Cochrane, L. J., d.
Campbell, C. M., c.
Cochrane, J. L., sergt.
Cochrane, W. C., sergt., k.
Deaton, L. L., k.
Dulin, D. H., c.
Dulin, John, sergt., k.
Dulin, R. H., d.
Dulin, J. C., d.
Dulin, T. L.
Dulin, Matthias, d.
Dulin, W. W., k.
Davis, W. H.
Dennis, J. T.
Earnhardt, C. D., d.
Earnhardt, S. O.
Farris, M. C., w.
Fesperman, M. W., d.
Foard, J. C., k.
Foard, C. A.
Foard, Henry.
Flow, T. J.
Garrison, R. W., w.

Garrison, J. W., w.
Gibson, J. M., k.
Grier, J. O., w.
Hodges, P. B.
Hodges, C. J.
Hodges, W. G.
Howie, S. E., w.
Hunter, G. S., w.
Hunter, Hugh.
Hunter, A. G., w.
Hunter, J. M.
Hunter, J. M. C., w.
Hunter, Hester, k.
Hunter, J. M. C.
Hunter, R. C., d.
Hunter, S. C., lieut., w.
Hunter, R. H.
Hutchison, J. R., corporal.
Hall, T. M.
Hall, Amzi.
Hooks, Dave.
Hood, J. M.
Hood, J. R.
Hood, W. S., k.
Hucks, D. W.
Hucks, John.
Harris, C. C.
Harris, G. W., k.
Harris, F. R., k.
Herron, Calvin.
Herron, Green, w.
Herron, John.
Houston, G. W., d.
Irwin, G. C., d.
Johnson, J. J.
Jordan, Mc. H.
Kirk, Wm., k.
Kirk, J. C., w.
Keenan, John, w.
Kilough, Ed.
Kerns, T. M. A., d.
McCombs, Jas.
Mason, J. J., w.
Mason, R. C., d.
McCall, C. N.
McCall, D. H.
McCall, R. W., d.
McCall, Josiah F., k.
McGinnis, J. J.
McGinnis, A. M.
McLean, H. W., d.
McLure, James.
McLaughlin, W. J., w.
McLaughlin, J. J., w.
McKay, Robt. W., w.
Miller, H. M. W., d.
Miller, J. M., k.
Miller, S. J., d.
Montgomery, Leander.
Montgomery, J. P. C., d.
Morris, W. G., sergt., d.
Morris, D. W.
McCorkle, T. J., d.
Maxwell, W. M.
Morrison, S. N.
Morrison, D. M.
Morrison, Marshall.
McCewon, J. M.
Morris, J. C., k.
McConnell, T. M.
Neal, W. B.
Noles, John, k.
Newell, D. S.
Nelson, R. A.
Nelson, T. J.
Osborne, Harvey, d.
Orr, Franklin, d.
Petre, Wm.
Puckett, S. J.
Puckett, J. M., k.
Puckett, F. M.
Pharr, T. P.
Query, Wm. W., d.
Query, Leander, sergt., w.
Query, F. E.
Query, F. N.
Rodgers, J. R., k.
Rodgers, T. P.
Rodgers, J. W.
Roday, T. A., d.

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Rankin, C. S., k.
Rankin, W. W., w.
Russ, W. A.
Roberts, S. L.
Roberts W. A., w.
Roberts, J. L., k.
Ramsey, J. F.
Rice, J. W., w.
Rea, James, w.
Stuart, A. H.
Shaffer, W. H., w.
Shaffer, J. S., w.
Solomon, Wm. R.
Solomon, D. A., d.
Stinson, Dave, d.
Thompson, J. W.
Taylor, J. M., d.
Taylor, W. J.
Taylor, W. H.
Tarlton, James D., w.
Wilson, M. A., w.
Wilson, R. L., d.
Wilson, T. J., w.
White, James A., lieut., d.
White, E. F.
Woodall, Thos., w.
Wallace, A. W., k.
Wilson, M. N., w.
Yandle, M. N.

Total, 181; 24 killed; 35 wounded; 5 captured; 33 died.

COMPANY C, THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

OFFICERS.

J. M. Potts, Captain.
O. N. Brown, Captain, k.
L. A. Potts, Captain, w.
J. D. Brown, Captain.
T. A. Wilson, Lieutenant, d.
T. J. Kerns, Lieutenant.
J. S. Johnston, Lieutenant.
J. L. Jetton, Lieutenant.
G. H. Beattie, Lieutenant, k.
J. W. Pettus, Lieutenant, w.
A. P. Torrance, Lieutenant, w.
B. A. Johnston, Lieutenant, k.
W. W. Doherty, Lieutenant, k.
J. R. Gillespie, Lieutenant.
J. B. Alexander, Surgeon.
G. M. Wilson, Sergeant, d.
J. A. Gibbes, Sergeant, k.
D. H. Fidler, Corporal, d.
J. A. Bell, Corporal, d.

Armstrong, M., w.
Alexander, J. H.
Alexander, D. R., k.
Alexander, T. L.
Alexander, T. R., w.
Alexander, W., d.
Armor, T. S., w.
Alcorn, T. P., d.
Bell, J. D., d.
Barritt, W. R., d.
Barnett, J. D.
Barnett, J. W.
Beard, Joseph, d.
Beard, J. C., w.

Beard, J. M., k.
Beard, J. F. M.
Black, A. J. L., k.
Black, J. C.
Black, W. A., d.
Black, S., d.
Blakely, J. B., d.
Blakely, W. F. M., d.
Blythe, J. W.
Boyles, J. A.
Brady, R. A., d.
Brown, B. F.
Brown, H. W., k.
Brown, J., d.
Britt, John.
Burleyson, Benj., w.
Carrigan, W. F.
Cathey, J. W.
Caldwell, W. W., c.
Carpenter, J., c.
Carpenter, J. C., w.
Cochrane, J. C., w.
Cox, Thomas, d.
Chrestainbury, S. D., w.
Dellinger, W.
Deaton, J. R.
Deaton, J. Z.
Fesperman, J. C., d.
Gardener, H. T., d.
Gibbs, Jack, d.
Gibson, J. J., d.
Gibson, T. A., w.
Goodrum, J. W., c.
Gardener, D., k.
Gardener, S. S.
Grier, J. S., k.
Harrison, W. H.
Hastings, W. C.
Henderson, W. F., k.
Hendrix, J. M., w.
Hendrix, W. P., d.
Holbrooks, R. S.
Hucks, S. L., w.
Hunter, H. C., c. and d.
Hunter, J. F., k.
Hagons, H. M., k.
Hamilton, J. R., k.
Houston, H. L., d.
Houston, J. M.
Howie, A. J., w.
Jenkins, A. B.
Johnston, M. F., d.
Jamison, J. R.
Kelley, A. A., w.
Kerns, J. A., d.
Kerns, T. J.
Knox, S. W., w.
Lentz, R. R.
Little, S. S.
Luckey, T. S., d.
Leach, L., d.
McAllister, C., w.
McAuley, H. E., d.
McAuley, A. E.
McCoy, Albert.
McCoy, J. F., k.
McCoy, C. W.
McFadden, John, c.
Miller, R. C., c.
Montieth, A. A., k.
Moore, R. D., d.
McAuley, D. N., d.
Morrison, W. S.
Nantz, C. R., d.
Nantz, D. J., w.
Page, J. F., d.
Puckett, E. M., w.
Reid, J. L., d.
Rhyne, J. C., d.
Rodgers, John, d.
Sample, J. W., k.
Sample, W. L., k.
Sloan, T. A.
Sloan, T. C.
Stearns, A. L., d.
Stearns, W. R.
Stuart, S. J., w.
Sellers, Eli.
Solomon, D. A., k.
Stroup, C.

Stroup, M., k.
Sample, E. A.
Shaver, M., k.
Shaw, A.
Todd, J. A., k.
Taylor, W. A., d.
Tiffins, M. B.
Torrance, J. A.
Torrance, H. L. W., k.
Torrance, W. W., w.
Tummice, L. G.
Weddington, J. Y.
Wallace, C. S., d.
Warsham, Alex., k.
Warsham, F. M., w.
Warsham, R. R., w.
Warsham, T. L., k.
Warsham, W., d.
White, J. H.
Wiley, J., k.
Williams, C. R., d.
Williams, F. C., d.
Wilson, T. C., d.
Wagstaff, J. R.
Walker, J. C.
Goodrum, Zeb., d.

Total, 149; died, 37; wounded, 26; killed, 27.

COMPANY I, THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

OFFICERS.

J. K. Harrison, Captain.
M. A. McCoy.
N. M. Hart, Captain.
J. I. Elms, Captain.
Wm. M. Etitt, w.
W. D. Elms, Captain, w.
R. M. Oats.
T. K. Sammond.
E. H. Rupel.
J. G. Price.
E. M. Browell.
J. G. McCoy.
A. F. Yandle, w.
J. Wilson.
J. P. Elms, c.
H. F. Icehower, k.
D. C. Robinson, w.
D. C. Robinson, Sergeant, w.
J. C. Reed, Sergeant.
J. O. Alexander, Corporal.
D. M. Rigler, Lieutenant, w.
Lourie Adams, w.

Adaholt, M. L. w.
Alexander, A. M., c.
Alexander, J. A.
Allen, J. H.
Austin, J. W., k.
Ballard, W. H., d.
Barnhill, J. W.
Bean, J. T.
Black, J. P., k.
Black, S. J.

Blackard, Jas., k.
Blankenship, T. E., k.
Blythe, S. W.
Bridges, W. A., w. and d.
Brown, T. G.
Brown, J. K. P., c.
Bruce, Jas., d.
Burns, S. A.
Brines, J. W.
Crowell, E. M.
Carpenter, Levi, c.
Carpenter, Marcus, c.
Cathey, B. G., w. and d.
Clark, J. F., c.
Clark, J. W., k.
Clark, Jas., k.
Clontz, Ab., k.
Crocker, W. J., w.
Cross, W. D.
Devine, W. G.
Dulin, T. S., w.
Edwards, J. A.
Flanigan, B. F.
Flowe, J. C., w.
Freeman, J. J., d.
Freeman, McC., d.
Fronebarger, John, k.
Gates, M. W.
Gordon, J. P., w.
Gordon, J. R., c.
Gurley, W. D., k.
Hargett, A. J.
Hall, Jas.
Hayes, Elijan, c.
Heaaly, Wm. L., d.
Henderson, J. W., w.
Henry, Berry.
Henry, Terrell.
Hipp, J. F., w.
Hipp., L. A., w.
Hood, H. C., d.
Hovis, A. J., k.
Hunsucker, J. W., w.
Higgenson, John, w.
Hunter, C. L., k.
Johnston, A. N.
King, G. W.
King, Wm., w.
Harris, N. J.
Haney, E. H.
Hunsucker, Wm., w.
Kissiah, G. W., w.
Kissiah, T. A.
Kissiah, W. M., w.
Kistler, G. H., w.
Kaiser, D. W., w.
Kaiser, T. P., c.
Kaiser, Solomon, c.
Kirkley, Thos., d.
Lawring, David.
Lawring, P. W., k.
Looker, J. C.
Lourie, S. J.
McGbee, Isaac.
McCoy, W. L., k.
Manning, Jas.
Manning, J. W., w.
Montgomery, A. F.
Moody, M. D. L.
Mosters, F. A., d.
Maxwell, D. S., w.
McCall, J. C.
McCord, D. L.
McGinn, J. M., w.
Montgomery, Jas.
Mooney, Caleb, w.
Mullis, Coleman, d.
Mason, Robt. G.
Nicholson, J. B., w.
Orr, Joe, L., w.
Orr, J. G. A.
Orr, C. M.
Orr, J. L. V., w.
Orr, W. S.
Oates, D. W.
Pegram, M. P.
Patterson, Ell, k.
Patterson, J. H., w.
Paysour, Caleb, c.
Phillips, J. A., k.

Rarefield, Frank, c.
Reid, George, d.
Robinson, Jas. A., d.
Robinson, T. C.
Rudisill, Jacob, w.
Rumage, L., d.
Rupel, S. H., d. in p.
Sharp, R. A., w.
Sharp, T. A.
Shaw, D. C., w.
Shoe, Jacob, w. and c.
Simpson, C. L., d.
Simpson, Ira, P., c.
Smith, Franklin.
Spears, A . J.
Spears, J. J., k.
Stearns, Brown, k.
Stearns, Dulin.
Stearns, J. M., w. and d.
Stewart, A. A.
Stewart, P. J., c.
Stinson, D. W., d. in p.
Tagart, J. S., k.
Tally, Mike, d.
Taylor, Chas.
Taylor, Jepe.
Tally, John, k.
Todd, R. J.
Turner, S. R.
Turner, Wm., d.
Voorheis, Charles I.
Walker, Robt.
Whitley, G. M. D.
Whitley, J. H.
Williamson, G. W., w.
Woodall, W. C., c.
Wolf, E. B., k.
Young, A. J., k.
Yancie, A. F., w.

Total, 157; killed, 23; captured, 15; wounded, 18; died, 16.

COMPANY K, FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

OFFICERS.

F. R. Alexander, Captain, k.
J. F. McNeely, Captain.
J. A. Wilson, Lieutenant.
J. W. Shepard, Lieutenant.
J. W. Spencer, Lieutenant.
C. M. Payne, Lieutenant.
J. A. Lowrance, Lieutenant.
Alex. Livingston, Lieutenant.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

J. L. Sloon.
J. C. Faucet.
J. T. Hotchkiss.
W. B. Osborne.
J. J. McNeeley, k.
J. H. Williams.

Arney, Henry.
Alexander, A. H.
Alexander, J., k.
Alexander, J. Mc., d.
Alexander, M. D., d.
Alexander, R. A.
Alexander, T. C., w.
Allison, James.
Auten, T. J., w.
Barnett, A. G., w.

Barringer, D. A., w.
Bell, J. C.
Benson, R. P., d.
Bingham, J. M., w.
Black, Wm. M.
Bradley, J. H.
Brawley, R. W., w.
Brown, B. D., w.
Brown, J. M., w.
Brown, W. L., w.
Brown, J. C.
Burkhead White, d.
Beard, J. O., k.
Carrigan, R. A., d.
Caldwell, M. E., w.
Carrigan, Adam.
Cashion, Frank, w.
Cashion, Jas., w.
Cashion, I. W., w.
Cathcart, J. R., k.
Christenburg, Allison, w.
Christenburg, A. H., d.
Christenburg, Jas.
Christenburg, R. F.
Christenburg, Wm.
Clark, Alex.
Cork, Walter, c. and d.
Craven, W. P.
Cornelius, M. A., w.
Davis, H. W., k.
DeArmond, J. A.
Deweese, Calvin T.
Deweese, G. B., k.
Edwards, G. W., w.
Elms, J. I.
Emerson, M. H.
Faucet, J. C., d.
Fouts, J. M., k.
Garner, Henry.
Heldt, Enoch.
Hill, Jas. R. L.
Hunter, H. S., d.
Hux, John, d.
Hux, Wm. M., d.
Jackson, C. H.
Jackson, W. K., d.
Johnson, J. H.
Jones, A. J.
Jordan, Sansom, d.
Kennerly, E. M.
Kennerly, John, c.
Ketchie, Wm.
Kearns, J. F., c. and d.
Lowrance, R. W., d.
Lowrance, L. N.
Lowrance, S. L., w.
Moble, Joel.
Moble, John.
Martin, J. M., d.
Martin, John.
McAuley, J. C.
McConnell, R. A.
McGahey, Jas. A., k.
Miller, W. C.
Moore, Jas. C.
Morgan, Zac., k.
Mowery, Henry.
Nance, J. A., d.
Nelson, W., d.
Osborne, N. B., w.
Oliphant, J. R., k.
Reese, D. L.
Shepard, G. T.
Shields, A. C.
Sloan, A. C., d.
Sloan, J. Mc., d.
Sloan, W. E.
Smith, W. T. d.
Sossamon, J. P., c. and w.
Stearns, Henry M.
Sloan, D. F. A., w.
Stokes, J. J.
Stough, Rich. I.
Strider, John. k.
Templeton, J. E. D.
Templeton, J. M., w.
Templeton, R. D.
Tye, Wm. A.
Vance, W. H., d.
Watts, R. A., d.

Walls, Thos. w. and c.
Worsham, Alfred, w.
Worsham, B. A., d.
Worsham, Richard, d.
Worsham, H. J., w.
Watts, R. F., k.
Williams, J. H., w.
Williams, Rufus.

Total, 121; killed, 13; wounded, 25.

COMPANY K, FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

OFFICERS.

S. B. Alexander, Captain.
B. F. Wilson, Lieutenant.
A. M. Rhyne, Lieutenant, d.
Jos. H. Wilson, d.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Thomas Norment.
Wm. Hecks, w. and c.
Wm. Price.
Jas. Keenan, k.
W. S. Bynum, c.
J. H. Staten, d.
S. W. Talton, w.
Ed. Day, k.
Jas. Scott, w.
T. C. Dule.
L. Adams.

Anderson, W. H. H., w.
Anderson, G. W., d.
Benfield, Dan., w.
Culiet, Ezekiel.
Coots, Jacob, d.
Dulin, W. C., k.
Dulin, W. L.
Foster, J. H., d.
Flowers, R. B.
Gilbert, Harrison,
Gilbert, Jas.
Grub, Absolom, d.
Gaston, J. A.
Griffin, B. F., d.
Hendrix, Grayson, w.
Hendrix, L. J., c.
Hendrix, Sanford, c.
Harman, Paul, w.
Heifer, P. E.
Helms, Hosea, c.
Helms, Enoch, c.
Helms, Gilliam.
Helms, D. B., c.
Helms, Albert.
Helms, John, w.
Helms, Josiah, c.
Helms, Kennel, c.
Helms, Copeland, w.
Helms, J. L.
Helms, Joshua.
Helms, Eli W.
Johnson, Matthew, d.
Milton, Francis, w.
Milton, Alex.
Mitchell, Allison.
Makaler, Frank.
Minor, H. J., c.
Norment, Charles, d.
Orreli, Sam'l.
Paul, J. L., w.
Phillips, J. B., d.

Polk, —, k.
Perry, Noah.
Privette, Wesley.
Randall, E. D.
Rindal, L. L., c.
Severs, —, k.
Singleton, Henry.
Scott, John W.
Scott, Leader.
Smith, Alex.
Staner, P. C.
Shoemaker, Lafayette, d.
Smith, John.
Stone, John, w.
Sanring, J. M.
Sharp, Isaac.
Triplette, J. H.
Walsh, G. B., c.
Walsh, J. H.
Whitley, John.

Total, 82.

COMPANY F, FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

OFFICERS

Jas. T. Davis, Captain, k.
Jas. P. Ardrey, k.
John C. Grier, w.
John W. Barnett, Lieutenant, k.
R. H. Grier, Lieutenant, k.
J. G. Potts, Lieutenant.
S. R. Neal, Lieutenant.
Jas. H. Elms, Lieutenant.
W. T. Barnett, k.
L. M. Neal, k.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

J. A. Elliott.
R. C. Bell.
Wm. L. Manson, w.
J. A. Ezzell.
J. W. Wolf.
Robt. N. Alexander.

Alexander, E. E.
Alexander, R. W.
Alexander, J. J., k.
Alexander, T. B., d.
Alexander, W. P., w.
Allen, A. W.
Ashley, Wm.
Barnett, W. P.
Bennett, D. G., w.
Brown, J. G.
Brown, W. H.
Cruthers, T. M., w.
Crane, Job S.
Crenshaw, John, w.
Culp, John, w.
DeArmond, J. B., w.
Dunn, Jas. R., w.
Elliott, S. H., w.
Farris, J. A., w.
Fields, M. A.
Fincher, J. E., d.
Fincher, O.
Fleniken, L. B.
French, Wm.
Garrison, A. D.
Gordon, A. E.

Griffin, Egbert.
Griffith, I. G.
Griffith, J. W.
Griffith, T. D.
Grier, Lawrence,
Hannon, J. J.
Harkey, D. E.
Harkey, J. J.
Harkey, M. L.
Harkey, Wash.
Hartis, J. L.
Hartis, J. S.
Hanfield, Jas. W.
Hennigen, J. E.
Howard, J. M., w.
Hudson, Wilson.
Jamison, Emory.
Johnson, Dan.
Johnson, J. A.
Kenan, D. G.
Kenier, J. R.
Kerr, Jas.
Kerr, Sam'l.
Kirkpatrick, S. A.
McAllister, H. B.
McRaney, Sam'l.
Miller, W. T.
Moore, W. W.
Morris, G. C.
Morris, J. W.
Neel, W. B.
Neely, Wm. A.
Newell, W. A.
Osborne, J. H., w.
Paxton, S. L.
Phifer, E. M., k.
Pierce, John, k.
Pierce, L. M.
Porter, Robt. A., w.
Porter, S. L.
Porter, Zenas.
Pratner, A. R., d.
Prather, S. F.
Previtt, Allen.
Raterree, W. L.
Rea, D. J., w.
Reid, William, k.
Richardson, J. H.
Ross, W. A.
Shaw, J. N.
Smith, E. C.
Smith, Wm. J. B.
Spratt, A. P.
Squires, M. D., w.
Stanford, C. L.
Stephenson, Wm. J., w.
Stitt, Jas. M.
Swann, J. B.
Taylor, Ed. S., w.
Taylor, J. A. R., w.
Tevepaugh, Wm.
Tidwell, W. P. A.
Turner, F. M.
Walker, E. M., w.
Warwick, J. M., w.
Watson, J. A., d.
Watson, J. B.
Watson, J. S.
Weeks, J. L., w.
Whitesides, Wm., w.
Wingate, J. P., w.
Wingate, Wm. C.
Wolf, J. W.

Total, 116; killed, 5; wounded, 23. died, 5.

COMPANY B, FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

OFFICERS.

J. H. White, Captain, k.
S. E. Belk, Captain, k.
J. M. Springs, Lieutenant.

W. M. Matthews, Lieutenant.
M. E. Alexander, Lieutenant.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

R. J. Patterson, w.
S. M. Blair.
R. A. Davis.
A. N. Gray.
W. R. Baily.
R. H. Todd, k.
W. H. Alexander, k.

Alexander, J. W., d.
Alexander, Benj. P., d.
Alexander, Benj. C.
Anderson, Wm., d.
Atchison, Wm., c. and w.
Armstrong, Leroy, c.
Barnett, R. S.
Barnett, W. A., k.
Barnett, E. L. S.
Berryhill, W. A., c.
Berryhill, Andrew, w.
Berryhill, Alex.
Barnes, S. S. D., d.
Bruce, G. W.
Bnrwell, J. B.
Benton, Sam'l, w.
Baker, G. F., w.
Cochran, J. M.
Cochran, Wm. R.
Cochran, R. C.
Cotchcoat, J. H., w.
Capps, John, d.
Caton, Elijah, w. and c.
Caton, Sylv., c. and d.
Clark, W. H.
Clark, W. C.
Clark, A. W.
Collins, John, k.
Campbell, J. P.
Davis, W. A., d.
Demon, Jacob.
Donnell, W. T., w. and c.
Engenburn, J.
Eagle, John, w.
Eagle, W. H.
Epps, W. D., k.
Engel, Jonas.
Frazier, J. L.
Fincher, Asa.
Farrices, Z. W.
Frazier, J. C. R.
Grier, J. G., w.
Giles, M. O.
Giles, S. H.
Howie, J. M.
Howie, Sam'l M., w.
Howie, F. M., w.
Hall, H. L., w.
Hood, R. L., c.
Harry, W. B., w.
Hoover, F. M.
Katz, Aaron.
King, P. A., k.
Kirkpatrick, T. A.
Knox. J. S.
Leon, Lewis.
Love, D. L.
Marks, S. S., c.
Marks, J. G., w.
Marks, T. E., k.
Marks, W. S.
McGinn, Thos.
McElroy, Jas. W., k.
Mitchell, C. J.
McKinney, Wm.
McKinney, T. A., c.
Merritt, Wm. N., k.
McCrary, Jordan.
Morrison, J. M.
McCombs, A. H., w. and c.

Maxwell, P. P., w.
McCrum, H. A., k.
Norment, A. A., k.
Otters, Cooney, c. and .d.
Owens, J. Henry, k.
Oates, Jas.
Potts, Jas. H.
Patterson, S. L.
Parks, ıiah, c.
Reid, H. K.
Reid, J. F., k.
Robinson, Thomp.
Russell, H. T., c.
Rodden, N. B., w.
Rodden, W. R., k.
Robinson, J. P.
Smith, Lemuel.
Sweat, J. M.
Sample, H. M., c.
Sample, David.
Sample, J. W.
Sample, J. M., c.
Springs, R. A.
Stone, W. D., w. and c.
Sullivan, W. L.
Stewart, W. S., d.
Taylor, J. W., w.
Todd, S. E.
Thomas, Henry.
Trotter, A. G.
ı rotter, Thos., d.
Vickers, E. N.
Worthern, Henry, d.
Wilkenson, Neil, k.
Wolfe, C. H.
Winders, P. S., c.
Wilson, L. R., c.
Wilson, J. H., k.
Wilson, S. W., w. and c.
Wilson, J. M.
Wilkinson, R. L.
Williams, Hugh.
Williams, J. A.
Williams, A. L.
Williamson, A. L., c.
Williamson, J. M., c.
White, J. T.

Total, 110; killed, 16; wounded, 21; died, 12; captured, 20.

COMPANY E, FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

OFFICERS.

J. Y. Bryce, Captain, w.
Robt. Gadd, Lieutenant.
B. H. Sanders, Lieutenant.
Wm. Bryce, Lieutenant.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

J. J. Misenheimer.
J. B. Savis.
J. F. Davidson.
G. F. Vickers, k.
—. —. Vickers, k.
W. H. A. Kluts.
M. L. Furr.
Noah Shore.
R. Kluts.

Blackwelder, D. C.
Biggers, William.
Biggers, Houston, d.
Biggers, Robt.
Bost, Moses.
Bost, S. C.

Bost, J. K. P.
Beattie, J. O.
Barnon, George.
Barber, Josiah.
Benson, H. A.
Broadstreet, J. R., c.
Browning, J. M., d.
Clay, J. M., c.
Cline, H. B.
Cline, W. D., c.
Carriker, S. C.
Cox, J. D.
Cruse, Peter.
Carson, J. L.
Craig, Alex., c.
Davis, W. E.
Doolan, E., k.
Eaudy, Paul.
Furr, Mat.
Furr, D. C.
Furr, Allen.
Furr, A. W., d.
Fisher, C. A.
File, J. F.
Falls, W. A.
Faggart, D. C.
Foard, E. M.
Floyd, Wm.
Fink, Peter, k.
Griffin, Wesley.
Gatlin, G. W.
Grover, Austin.
Hagler, Jacob.
Hagler, Allen.
Hagler, Nelson.
Hagler, J. A.
Hoffman, J. L.
Hoffman, J. L.
Hoffman, J. M.
Hartman, H. M.
Howell, W. E.
Hunsucker, N. J.
Johnson, J. M., c.
Johnson, G. W.
Johnson, Jacob.
Kiser, G. A.
Kiser, N. D.
Kimmons, R. M.
Lay, J. G.
Linker, Jas.
Linker, W. R.
Linker, Aaron.
Linker, Moses.
Lefter, W. H.
Lay, W. J.
Lay, A. L.
Lay, J. W.
Ledford, C. M.
McCoy, J. R.
McDaniel, E. B., k.
McDaniel, E. A., d.
McEntire, M. L., c.
Misenhelmer, J. H.
Moreton, W. R., d.
Moore, Dr. T. J.
Osborne, J. F.
Osborne, Robt., d.
Plyler, F. S.
Pender, J. H.
Perkins, A.
Pace, Young.
Reaves, F. A.
Rice, Moses.
Richards, Wm.
Ray, A. D., c.
Rhyne, C. M.
Rinehart, W. D., c.
Rinehart, Thos.
Starnes, John, d.
Starnes, E. W.
Sossaman, D. G.
Sossaman, W. H.
Smith, G. F.
Smith, G. L.
Smith, J. B.
Stranter, Wm.
Stranter, John.
Stranter, T. H.
Stowe, L. P.
Smith, Frank, k.

Smith, L. A.
Thomas, C. W.
Turner, W. D.
Troutman, Geo.
Wilson, J. M.
Wallace, J. M.
Wilson, Wm.
Wallace, J. R.
Williamson, J. M.
Williamson, J. B., w.

Total 116; died 6; killed 6; wounded 3; captured 4.

COMPANY B, FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

OFFICERS.

Robert P. Waring.
Drury Ringstaff, First Lieutenant.
William E. Still, Second Lieutenant.
Julius Alexander, Second Lieutenant.
Robt. T. Burwell, Second Lieutenant.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Drury Lacy, First Sergeant.
Robt. B. Corbie, Second Sergeant.
S. R. Johnston, Third Sergeant.
J. Harris Hunter, Fourth Sergeant.
R. T. Burwell, Fifth Sergeant.
Henry S. Presson, First Corporal.
Smiley W. Hunter, Second Corporal.
Robt. C. McGinness, Third Corporal.
Hiram Secrest, Fourth Corporal, k.

Alexander, John M.
Aycock, W. M., k.
Broom, Samron.
Broom, Solomon.
Broom, S. A.
Broom, N. W.
Broom, Calvin, k.
Broom, Wilson.
Broom, A. T.
Barnes, Bryant.
Blackwelder, D. M.
Boyd, Hugh.
Burwell, W. R.
Cocaran, W. L., k.
Craft, A. J.
Allen, Dees k.
Fincher, Levi J., w.
Fowler, Moses F.
Fowler, Geo. W., k.
Griffith, J. Henry, k.
Griffith, J. L.
Grier, Paul B., k.
Griffith, Marley.
Griffith, Farrington.
Harrington, Ed. P.
Helms, Asa.
Helms, Josiah, k.
Helms, Noah.
Helms, Elbert, k.
Helms, W. M.
Helms, Alex. L.
Helms, Noah J.
Howell, W. J., k.
Hunter, Mad., k.
Hargrave, Robt. W.
Knight, W. M.
Singleton Lacy D.
Little, Bryant.
Moore, Pleasant.
McGwirt, David.
McGwirt, H. A.
Mullis, Simon.

Mannis, T. M.
Mannis, A. W.
Price, Josiah G.
Phillips, John.
Presley, John M.
Presley, Caswell.
Parsons, Larkins.
Paxton, William W.
Robinson, M. M.
Robinson, M. B.
Rea, W. F.
Reams, John W., k.
Robinson, Samuel J.
Stearns, Johnston.
Stearns, Daniel, k.
Stearns, Thos. H.
Stearns, John R., k.
Stack, Albert.
Steele, Albert, k.
Steele, Thos.
Stegall, Moses.
Stegall, Ambrose.
Stancel, James.
Stout, J. S.
Swift, Geo. W.
Simpson, H. Mc.
Sikes, Geo. G.
Sherrill, William E.
Thornburg, John L.
Womack, John.
Wilson, W. A.
Wilson, J. A.
Wilson, G. J.

Total, 89; reported killed, 20; wounded, 1; died, 7; 19 only returned home; 42 missing.

COMPANY F, SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT (Cavalry).

OFFICERS.

John R. Erwin, Captain.
J. McWhite, First Lieutenant.
C. S. Gibson, Second Lieutenant.
W. J. Wiley, Third Lieutenant.
S. A. Grier, First Sergeant.
J. R. Kirkpatrick, Second Sergeant.
R. A. Davidson, Third Sergeant.
P. W. Lintz, Fourth Sergeant.
J. H. Henderson, First Corporal.
J. M. Beaver, Second Corporal.
H. C. Bird, Third Corporal.
C. B. Palmer, Fourth Corporal.

Armstrong, Larkin.
Armstrong, Mathew.
Alexander, H. L.
Abernathey, W. D.
Andrews, G. W.
Asbury, Eugene.
Adams, James.
Brown, J. C.
Blackwelder, James.
Blackwood, Eli.
Burroughs, John.
Brum, C. F.
Alexander, W. N.
Alexander, J. W.
Alexander, J. S.
Bowden, Louis.
Bigham, Green.
Cochran, J. C.
Cochran, R. E.
Caldwell, D. A.
Caldwell, R. B.
Caldwell, J. N.
Caldwell, H. M.
Cahill, John.

Cathey, John.
Coleman, T. P.
Davidson, R. A.
Davis, J. T. A.
Downs, J. T.
Eudy, John.
Erwin, W. R.
Furguson, F. A.
Flenigan, R. G.
Ferrell, J. F. M.
Fisher, J. V.
Fisher, Alfred.
Fisher, Francis.
Fisher, E. L.
Faggot, Dan.
Gibson, D. M.
Griffith, C. F.
Grier, J. H.
Grier, Sam.
Harkey, W. F.
Howie, W. H.
Halobough, J. M.
Hunter, A. B.
Hoover, T. J.
Hannon, D. A.
Harris, J. S.
Hinson, M.
Hutchison, C. N.
Hartsell, Wm.
Jamison, J. L.
Jennings, J. H.
Kirkpatrick, W. L.
Kirkpatrick, J. M.
Kerr, R. D.
Kustler, M. E.
Love, D. L.
Love. J. M
Lentz, Aaron.
Lindsay, Thos.
Leeper, Jas.
Ludwick, S.
Ludwick, Wm.
Montgomery, R. C.
McCall, J. A.
McElhany, E. A.
McElhany, S. L.
McDonald, J. R.
McDonald, Worth.
Millen, R. A.
McKenzie, Wm.
Means, P. B.
Moore, J. M.
Miller, S.
Minus, J. S.
Nance, W. T.
Nelson, J. M.
Norwood, R. F.
Neagle, J. F.
Prather, W. S.
Quiry, Walter.
Reed, W. H.
Russell, P. J.
Roper, P. H.
Regler, J. R.
Rea, D. B.
Rea, Samuel.
Smith, D. W.
Smith, A.
Smith, R. T.
Smith, J. B.
Smith, John.
Smith, Wm.
Sloan, W. S.
Shuman, W. H.
Sharp, J. R.
Survis, T. O.
Terris, C. E.
Tiser, W. H. G.
Taylor, D. B.
Tate, T. A.
Tate, F. A.
Torrence, C. L.
Wilson, Wm.
Wilson, J. C.
White, R. S.
Weaver, J. A.
Wright, J. C.
Wryfield, Wm.
Wallace, I. N.
Younts, J. A.
Young, J. A.

Total, 127.

CHAPTER XV.

MECKLENBURG'S PART IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

Roster of the Troops in the Company Organized in Charlotte in April of 1847.*—Green W. Caldwell was Captain and He and the Lieutenants Were Honored by Seats in the General Assembly After the End of the War.—The Total Number of the Soldiers was Seventy-nine, and Eleven of Them Died in the Service.

James Knox Polk, a native of Mecklenburg county, was inaugurated President of the United States March 4, 1845, and in his inaugural address, he declared that he should defend the contentions of the United States with regard to the boundary line between Texas and Mexico. December 29th following, Texas, having adopted the proposition submitted, was formally recognized as a State of the Union.

Mexico claimed that the proper boundary was the Neuces river, while Texas claimed that it was the Rio Grande. In March, 1846, General Taylor, acting under orders of the President, advanced into the disputed territory, and the Mexican general, Ampudia, declared that Mexico accepted the advance as a declaration of war. April 26th, the first blood of the war was shed, a party of sixty-three Americans being all killed or captured by a Mexican detachment. Congress then declared war and the armies of the United States pushed forward into Mexico and soon demonstrated their great superiority as fighters. Vera Cruz was surrendered in April, 1847, and the capital city was captured September 13. The treaty of peace was signed February 2, 1848.

In April, 1847, Green W. Caldwell resigned his position as director of the United States Mint in Charlotte, to organize a company of dragoons for the war with Mexico. The company left Charlotte April 13, and went to Charleston, and from there to Vera Cruz, where they were enrolled as

*From the Supplement to the "Roster of North Carolina Troops, in the War With Mexico," published by the State in 1887.

UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

Troop A, of the Third Regiment of the United States Dragoons, of which the Colonel was E. G. W. Butler. This regiment engaged in a number of battles, in all of which the Mecklenburg troops participated. Captain Caldwell's company was mustered out of service at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, July 31, 1848, and the soldiers, except the eleven who had died and, two others who were missing, returned home and many of them were for many years numbered among the prominent and useful citizens.

In the election held in 1849 for members of the General Assembly, which met in the following year, Captain Caldwell was elected to the State Senate, and Lieutenants J. K. Harrison and E. C. Davidson were elected Representatives.

ROSTER OF TROOP A, THIRD REGIMENT OF UNITED STATES DRAGOONS.*

OFFICERS.

Green W. Caldwell, Captain.
Edward C. Davidson, First Lieutenant.
John K. Harrison, Second Lieutenant.
Alfred A. Norment, Second Lieutenant.
Samuel E. Belk, First Sergeant.
James Brian, Sergeant.
Thomas D. Massey, Sergeant.
John G. Query, Sergeant.
John Harkey, Corporal.
Charles J. Titlemary, Corporal.
James T. Blair, Corporal.
Matthias W. Cole, Corporal.
John R. Glover, Corporal.
Cyrus Q. Lemons, Bugler.
James T. Warren, Blacksmith.

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*From the Supplement to the "Roster of North Carolina Troops, in the War with Mexico," published by the State in 1887.

Alexander, Charles G.
Alexander Evan.
Alexander, Samuel J.**
Alexander, Thomas.
Beaty, William L.
Boyd, Matthew B.
Bridges, Nicholas R.
Caldwell, LaFayette.
Cody, John.
Cutler, William.
Davidson, William L.
Dougherty, Charles R.
Flenniken, Robert G.
Forbes, Archibald.
Fullenwider, John F.
Glass, James R.**
Gray, Ransom S.
Griffith, Thomas D.
Houston, William A.
Kezlah, William A.**
Lemons, D
Lemons, Archibald.
Lemons, Jackson C.
Mason, Robert G.
Matthews, Hugh A.
McCall, James.**
McCall, John A.
McCall, William.
McCall, William J.
McKee, Alex. F.
McKee, Elias R.
Mulwee, John T.
Normant, Thomas T.
Parks, Henry.
Prather, John J.
Paxton, William.
Phifer, John.
Porter, Hugh G.
Rea, William F.
Reed, James B.**
Richardson, John K.
Richardson, Mason.
Robinson, Daniel E.
Robinson, James M.**
Sanders, Jesse.
Sherrill, Hartford.
Sherrell, Robert K.
Sherrell, William.
Sherrill, Absolom L.**
Sitzer, James.
Smith, Burton.
Smithy, Willis W.
Stanford, David W.
Stilwell, Henry.
Stewart, Allen.**
Stewart, Milus R.**
Teague, John.
Tye, William A.
Vipon, Nicholas.
Waitt, William E. R.
Wentz, Valentine.**
Williamson, James D.
Williamson, John M.
Williamson, Thomas J.
Wilson, George W.**

**Died in Mexico.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Account of the Service Rendered by Mecklenburg Troops.—Rosters of the Three White Companies and the Colored Company.*—Charlotte Soldiers Among the First Americans to Land in Havana.

February 15, 1898, the destruction of the United States battleship Maine, in Havana harbor, brought the Spanish-American hostile feeling to an acute stage. Congress declared war on Spain April 19, and on May 11, Ensign Worth Bagley, of North Carolina, was killed by the explosion of a Spanish shell while on the torpedo boat Winslow, at Cardenas. He was the first officer to die in the war.

President McKinley's call for volunteers April 23, met with a prompt response in North Carolina. The First Regiment of the State was mustered into the service of the Nation at Camp Bryan Grimes, at Raleigh, May 2. In this regiment were the two white companies which went from Charlotte. The troops left Raleigh May 22, and encamped near Jacksonville until October 24, when they went to Savannah and remained there until December 7. At that time, the regiment was ordered to Havana, arriving December 11, and being the first to land in the Cuban capital.* It was kept in Cuba until March 18, 1899, and then returned to Savannah and was mustered out April 22. George F. Rutzler, of Charlotte, was a major of the regiment, and H. M. Wilder was surgeon with rank of major. R. E. Davidson, now of Charlotte, was colonel of the First Florida Regiment.

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*Roster of the North Carolina Volunteers in the Spanish-American War, printed by the State, 1900.

*Official Reports.

ROSTER OF COMPANY A, FIRST N. C. REGIMENT.*

Thomas R. Robertson, Captain.
Thomas L. Powell, First Lieutenant.
Herbert J. Hirshinger, Second Lieutenant.
Albert G. Prempert, First Sergeant.
James M. Edwards, Q. M. Sergeant.
Thomas Garribaldi, Q. M. Sergeant.
Egbert Lyerly, Seargeant.
Johnson Graham, Sergeant.
Paul Schultz, Sergeant.
Ripley P. Smith, Sergeant.
Gordon H. Cilley, Hickory, Corporal.
William B. Flake, Corporal.
Robert B. Knox, Corporal.
George M. Maxwell, Corporal.
Charles M. McCorkle, Newton, Corporal.
Coleman O. Moser, Corporal.
Francis D. McLeon, Corporal.
Luther M. Osborne, Corporal.
Charles M. Setzer, Corporal.
James J. Stuart, Corporal.
Patrick H. Williams, Corporal.
Ulyses B. Williams, Corporal.
John G. Wilfong, Corporal.
William K. Allen, Artificer.
John J. Ozment, Artificer.
William R. Graham, Wagoner.
Claude Miller, Wagoner.
John F. Butt, Wagoner.
James H. McLeon, Cook.

Allen, Otto A., Gastonia.
Armstrong, W. L., Belmont.
Auten, Edward M.
Bolles, E. L., Pineville.
Bennett, D. E., King's Mountain.
Brown, W. A., Davidson.**
Brown, Karl.
Burge, D. L., Rutherfordton.
Butler, N. A. Clinton.
Campbell, J. H., Newton.
Campbell, M. O., Newton.
Cannon, Dink, Marion.
Colbert, D. L., Augusta, Ga.
Crump, S. R., Mint Hill.
Crump, T. C., Mint Hill.
Delnaux, Alfred.
DeMarcus, Lucian, Davidson.
Elam, Ralph, Spartanburg.
Fink, L. A., Pioneer Mills.
Francis, W. A., Henrietta.
Frederick, W. T., Sardis.
Fry, Burt A.
Garibaldi, John N.
Garrison, John, Morganton.

*All enlisted from Charlotte except as otherwise stated, mustered out April 22, 1899, at Savannah.

**Died in Davidson on furlough, October 19, 1898.

STATE CURRENCY.

UNIV. OF MICH.

Ginn, G. R., Atlanta.
Glenn, R. W., Cluster.
Goforth, John F., Bethel, S. C.
Goforth, J. L., King's Mountain.
Gribble, Marcus H.
Grier, D. D., Matthews.
Grier, V. G., Matthews.
Head, R. L., Statesville.
Hennessee, S. A., North Cove.
Henning, F. A., Chicago, Ill.
Herndon, W. P., King's Mountain.
Hill, John D.
Hodges, Oliver L.
Hoke, W. P., King's Mountain.
Hord, R. M., Waco.
Huffsteller, W. T., King's Mountain.
Ivey, B. F., Rock Hill, S. C.
Jimison, M. E., Rocky Pass.***
Johnson, Wallace D.
Kale, A. E., Hickory.
Keener, H. O., Hickory.
Lewis, J. W., Marion.
Lewis, J. A., Marion.
Linton, S. E.
Lyon, J. S., Hendersonville.
Navney, R. J., King's Mountain.
Mize, R. L., Granite Falls.
Montgomery, Walter W.
Murphy, Harry, Boston, Mass.
McKay, Joseph V.
Odell, M., Bessemer City.
Parker, D. W., Spartanburg.
Pegram, William E.
Pitts, J. B., Concord.
Proctor, W. A., Lincolnton.
Reid, J. C., Sago.
Renn, E. W., West Durham.
Rhodes, J. E., King's Mountain.
Richard, C. J., Pensacola, Fla.
Roper, D. C., Spartanburg.
Roper, R., Spartanburg.
Romley, S. F., Winston.
Sells, James.
Sherrill, C. M., Newton.
Sikes, Daniel S.
Smith, O. B., Callahan.
Steadman, W. W., Ramasbur
Trimble, J. M., Monroe.
Wavra, Gus. E.
Weir, J. F., King's Mountain.
White, L. W., Augusta, Ga.
Williams, B., Marion.
Williams, J. W., Clover, S. C
Williams, W. H., Jr., Newton.
Wilson, W. M., Rhems, S. C.
Yoder, A. T., Hickory.
Yount, A. O., Newton.
Yount, L. C., Hickory.
Yount, T. E., Newton.
Yount, W. H., Newton.

Total, 114.

ROSTER OF COMPANY M, FIRST N. C. REGIMENT.*

William A. Erwin, Captain.
Hubert S. Chadwick, Captain.**
Harry Page, First Lieutenant. (Promoted.)
John R. Van Ness, First Lieutenant.***
Samuel Bell, Second Lieutenant. (Promoted.)
William H. Schroeder, Jr., First Sergeant. (Promoted.)

*All enlisted from Charlotte, except as otherwise stated. Mustered out April 27, 1899, at Savannah.
**Resigned December 1, 1898.
***Resigned October 30, 1898.

William F. Kuester, Second Sergeant.
Herbert N. Banks, Sergeant.
Eli W. Bonney, Sergeant.
Oscar D. King, Sergeant.
Lloyd C. Torrence, Sergeant.
W. C. Adams, Pennsylvania, Corporal. (Died.)
J. H. Dickson, Spartanburg, Corporal.
E. E. Williams, Steele Creek, Corporal.
C. G. Carter, Albemarle, Corporal.
W. A. Neal, Sardis, Corporal.
S. S. Pegram, South Point, Corporal.
Frederick R. Cates, Corporal.
Duncan F. Davis, Cumberland, Corporal.
Charles E. Mosteller, Corporal.
E. P. Carpenter, Gastonia, Corporal.
O. P. Bright, Greenville, Corporal.
Arthur B. Ferris, Corporal.
John W. Floyd, Corporal.
W. W. Phillips, Redclay, Ga., Artificer.
R. C. Hummel, Greensboro, Cook.
John Hardy, Wagoner.
William H. Ayers, Wagoner.
George F. Smith, Tryon, Musician.
William H. Asbury, Musician.

Alexander, William B.
Bailey, W. B., Marion.
Barkley, Enea L.
Beon, W. F., Asheville.
Bridges, Joseph R.
Cooper, F. W., Dysartville.
Cates, Lucky R.
Cauble, C. M., Asheville.
Chapman, A. F., Enola.
Cheary, J. J., Concord.
Culp, E., Fort Mills, S. C.
Collins, W. M., Greensboro.
Cozby, W. L., Greenville, S. C.
Cooper, H. L., Dysartville.
Crone, V. H., Partieth.
Davis, W. M., Fayetteville.
Davis, Edgar S.
Daniel, W. S., Greensboro.
Dunn, Rufus C.
Duncan, R. M., Marion.
Deinaux, Florian.
Finger, R. T., Crouse.
Freeman, John E.
Freeman, Neal B.
Greely, C. E., New London.
Gore, V. L., Philadelphia.
Gregory, R. E. L., Barnardsville.
Glass, J. D., Dysartville.
Graham, John M.
Grose, Ralph.
Gray, Edward S.
Hargett, F., Sharon.
Hillis, W. H., Augusta, Ga.
Hollister, G. H., Wilmington.
Hickey, R. H., Newport, Tenn.
Hendley, J. M., Marion.
Hoke, C. W., Clairmont.
Hunt, H. H., Spartanburg.
Harrett, O. H., Palm. (Died.)
Jones, Walter G.

Jones, William H.
Kerr, E. D., Sharon.
Kissiah, Thomas.
Lander, William T.
Langford, O. S., Augusta, Ga.
Lindsay, R. T., Pittsburg, Pa.
Linear, N., Fort Mills, S. C.
Lequex, F. S., Greensboro.
McDonnell, S. K., Jr., Rock Hill, S. C.
McGowan, John W.
Moore, W. H., Lowsville.
Mace, C., Enola.
Murphy, Michiel.
Murphy, Dennis.
Neese, John W.
Oates, W. D. S.
Osborne, John M.
Phillips, A. J., Concord.
Poplin, W. S., Stanley county.
Porter, W. H., Matthews.
Parrott, J. W., Richmond, Va.
Pegram, Walter P.
Ramsey, W. A., Durham.
Rogers, R. B., Leicester.
Revelle, J. H., Salisbury.
Sadler, Armond D. (Promoted.)
Stutts, Louis B.
Scott, Claudius.
Sandifer, E. L., Sandifer.
Shaw, G. R., Lamont.
Timmons, Harry.
Woodside, Rufus W.
Thomas, G. W., Gaston.
Williamson, C., Matthews.
Wells, J. M., Duplin county.
Wall, J. M., Marion.
Withers, M. P., Gastonia.
Walker, Charles C.
Yandle, L. S., Ranson.

Total, 109.

ROSTER OF COMPANY G, SECOND N. C. REGIMENT.*

This regiment was mustered into the service May 26, 1898. After six weeks of camp drill at Raleigh, the companies of the regiment were separated. Companies D and G, under command of Major Dixon, were stationed at Land's End, S. C. In October, the regiment was consolidated at Raleigh, and the troops were given a thirty days' furlough. Before the time expired an order was issued that the members of the companies should assemble at the most convenient points and be there mustered out. Accordingly, Company G disbanded in Charlotte, November 3, 1898. Rev. A. Osborne, of Charlotte, was chaplain of this regiment, and E. M. Brevard was assistant surgeon, with rank as captain.

Robert Lee Durham, Gastonia, Captain.
Plato T. Durham, Gastonia, First Lieutenant.

*All enlisted from Charlotte except as otherwise stated. This was known as the Gastonia Company.

Ernest N. Farrior, Second Lieutenant.
Walter V. Brem, Jr., First Sergeant.
A. A. Wilson, Mt. Holly, Q. M. Sergeant.
C. M. Isenhour, Gastonia, Sergeant.
S. S. Shuford, Gastonia, Sergeant.
G. C. Sandifer, Sandifer, Sergeant.
F. H. Wilson, Gastonia, Sergeant.
R. L. Jenkins, Gastonia, Corporal.
H. M. Miller, Athens, Ga., Corporal.
John S. Woodard, Corporal.
R. P. Elmore, Gastonia, Corporal.
Thomas H. Trotter, Corporal.
A. Lewis, Gastonia, Corporal.
W. M. Robinson, Lincolnton, Corporal.
W. L. Williams, Glenburnie, Corporal.
William F. Duke, Corporal.
H. Otter, New York, Corporal.
J. S. Vincent, Midlothian, Va., Corporal.
J. W. Horton, Washburn, Corporal.
W. A. Ray, McAdensville, Corporal.
Albert S. Savin, Musician.
T. B. Bryant, Gaffney, S. C., Musician.
Joe. F. Harris, Artificer.
William C. Hargett, Wagoner.

Alexander, A. W., Huntersville.
Ball, J. A., Washington, N. C.
Beaty, G. W., Gastonia.
Belk, E. A., Waxhaw.
Bell, W. T., Statesville.
Berrier, S. T., Gaffney, S. C.
Biggers, R. H., Rock Hill.
Black, R. L., McAdensville.
Bulwinkle, F. C., Dallas.
Bryon, L. J., Wilmington.
Campbell, Z. C., Spartanburg.
Clark, J. T., Griffin, Ga.
Candor, F. J., Stouts.
Costner, J. S., Gastonia.
Craig, E., Chitmar, Ga.
Craig, W. B., Gastonia.
Crook, W. W., Asheville.
Cummings, D., Wilmington.
Cummings, W. M., Wilmington.
Davis, A. J., Spray.
Davis, W. A., Asheville.
Donaldson, William D.
Doughty, Lester D.
Douglass, James F.
Draughton, D. D., Mt. Island
Elms, John D.
Falls, W. T., King's Mountain.
Finger, N. F., Salisbury.
Foil, T. A., Concord.
Foard, C., Statesville.
Ford, J. E. C., McAdensville.
Forrest, A., Concord.
Gattis, J. A., Gastonia.
Green, E., Swain.
Grice, J. M., Gastonia.
Guiledge, H. M., Morven.
Halsell, H., Newton.
Hampton, G. W., Sylva.
Harmon, G. W., King's Mountain.
Haymle, C., Asheville.
Haywood, J. M., Stouts.
Heath, J. M., Gastonia.

Hernden, J. J., Crocker.
Hernden, M. P., Grover.
Hoffman, R. Y., Lowell.
Humphreys, Charles.
Jackson, Clemens E.
Jacobson, A. L., New York.
Jenkins, G. A., Gastonia.
Jones, Ben. F.
Kennedy, Lawrence J.
Keller, Henry A.
Laubrey, A. C., Baltimore.
Lay, J. M., Gastonia.
Lewis, Fred E.
Linder, R. W., Gastonia.
Lindsey, H. L., Asheville.
Lipkind, Daniel.
Massagee, C. A., Asheville.
McClellan, Daniel C.
McGowan, James E.
Moore, Joseph D.
Nort, H. W., Atlanta, Ga.
O'Byrne, M., Centralia, Pa.
Pace, Albert P.
Parrish, Walter L.
Patten, James, Asheville.
Patten, James P., Asheville.
Pearce, Henry L.
Pryor, J. F., Knoxville.
Reynolds, J. O., Roberdell.
Rhodes, J. C., King's Mountain.
Richardson, J. M., Pacolet, S. C.
Richman, J. B., Tryon.
Russell, William E.
Sample, M. M., Begonia.
Savin, Charles E.
Sharar, Wilson A.
Sims, Gipson R.
Smith, E. M., Hopewell.
Smith, J. N., King's Mountain.
Steele, J. P. H., Lowell.
Thomas, J. B., Sandifer.
Ward, E. W., Lincolnton.
Watkins, T., Bryson City.
Wafford, C. H., Matthews.
Wood, J., Asheville.

Total, 113.

ROSTER OF COMPANY A, THIRD REGIMENT. (Colored.)*

This regiment of colored troops, of which James H. Young, of Raleigh, was colonel, came into the service of the United States July 19, 1898. Companies A, B and C, composing a battalion, were mustered in at Fort Macon, N. C., May 12. Company A, of Charlotte, belonged to the State Guard, but the other companies were composed of new recruits. The regiment was moved to Knoxville, Tenn., September 14, and from there to Macon, Ga., November 21, It remained in Macon until it was mustered out in February, 1899. This body of troops was reviewed by Secretary of War Alger, September 20, and by President McKinley,

*Died in Raleigh Hospital October 21, 1898.

*All enlisted from Charlotte except as otherwise stated. Company mustered out February 2, 1899, at Macon, Ga.

December 21, and was complimented by both the Secretary and the President. C. S. L. A. Taylor, of Charlotte, was lieutenant colonel; and M. T. Pope was assistant surgeon, with rank as first lieutenant.

William P. Stitt, Captain.
James C. Graham, First Lieutenant.
H. H. Taylor, Warrenton, Second Lieutenant.
Samuel A. Harris, First Sergeant.**
Leander W. Hayes, First Sergeant.
Ellis H. Johnson, Q. M. Sergeant.
Frank French, Sergeant.
Zachariah Alexander, Sergeant.
James Walters, Sergeant.
Cobb Burns, Sergeant.
Henry R. Johnson, Corporal.
Clarence L. Gordon, Corporal.
Isaac W. Parks, Corporal.
Fred Lander, Corporal.
Edward W. Moss, Corporal.
Robert Abernathy, Corporal.
Arbell V. Henderson, Corporal.
William Lillington, Corporal.
Charles J. Bartlow, Corporal.
John Caldwell, Corporal.
John Gray, Corporal.
Thomas B. Smith, Corporal.
Thomas M. Mills, Musician.
George Wilson, Musician.
Haywood Abernathy, Artificer.
Augustus Abernathy, Artificer.
A. D. Chambers, Asheville, Wagoner.

Abernathy, Hampton.
Abernathy, Lewis.
Adamson, Robert.
Alexander, Lee. (Died.)
Alexander, William.
Anderson, Henry.
Avery, Robert W.
Ballard, Isaac R.
Barnes, S., Wilson.
Barringer, Charles.
Beasley, James.
Beaty, George.
Benson, Edward.
Berry, Arthur.
Bland, Anthony.
Boger, John.

**Promoted at Knoxville, Tenn., November 8, 1898.

Capus, William.
Carter, Green.
Chambers, Clarence.
Clinton, A. J., Jr.
Collins, William.
Cornelius, N., Asheville.
Cooper, Lucius B.
Cunningham, Ernest L.
Cunningham, Edward.
David, Ed.
Edgerton, Wm., Asheville. (Died.)
Ellis, Thomas.
Everhart, William.
Foreman, Rufus.
Garrison, Charles.
Gibbs, F. E., Asheville.
Gilmer, Walter.
Graham, John.
Grant, John W.
Grier, Adam G.
Hall, William.
Hamlin, Benjamin.
Henderson, John T.
Henderson, Thomas W.
Higgins. B., Asheville.
Houser, Lewis.
Houston, Simon.
Ingram, Otis.
Johnson, William.
Jones, Anthony.
Jones, William.
Kelly, Henry.
Knotts, Charles.
Lemmons, William.
Lytle, Claud.
McConneyhead, M.
McCorkle, Julius.
McFadden, W. C.
McKinney, G. F.
McMullen, William.
Moore, Bishop.
Moss, Edward L.
Neal, Brooks.
Nelson, Richard.
Newlan, Thomas.
Oglesby, F., Asheville.
Pharr, Floyd.
Phifer, William.
Robb, Fester.
Robertson, F. J.
Robertson, Reuben.
Senior, Hall.
Sims, Reuben.
Snowden, Emanuel.
Springs, Alexander.
Steele, John.
Swepson, P. J., Asheville.
Torrence, James.
Wade, Joseph W.
Wallace, Daniel.
Walls, Edward.
Watson, James.
Wheeler, Thomas.
White, James T.
White, William.
Williams, Harrison.
Williams, Richard.
Wilson, Eli.
Withers, Hayes.
Young, Samuel, Jr.

Total, 113.

CHAPTER XVII.

LIST OF MINISTERS.

Names of the Preachers who have Served the Leading Churches of Charlotte, With the Number of Years of Service of Each

TRYON STREET BAPTIST.

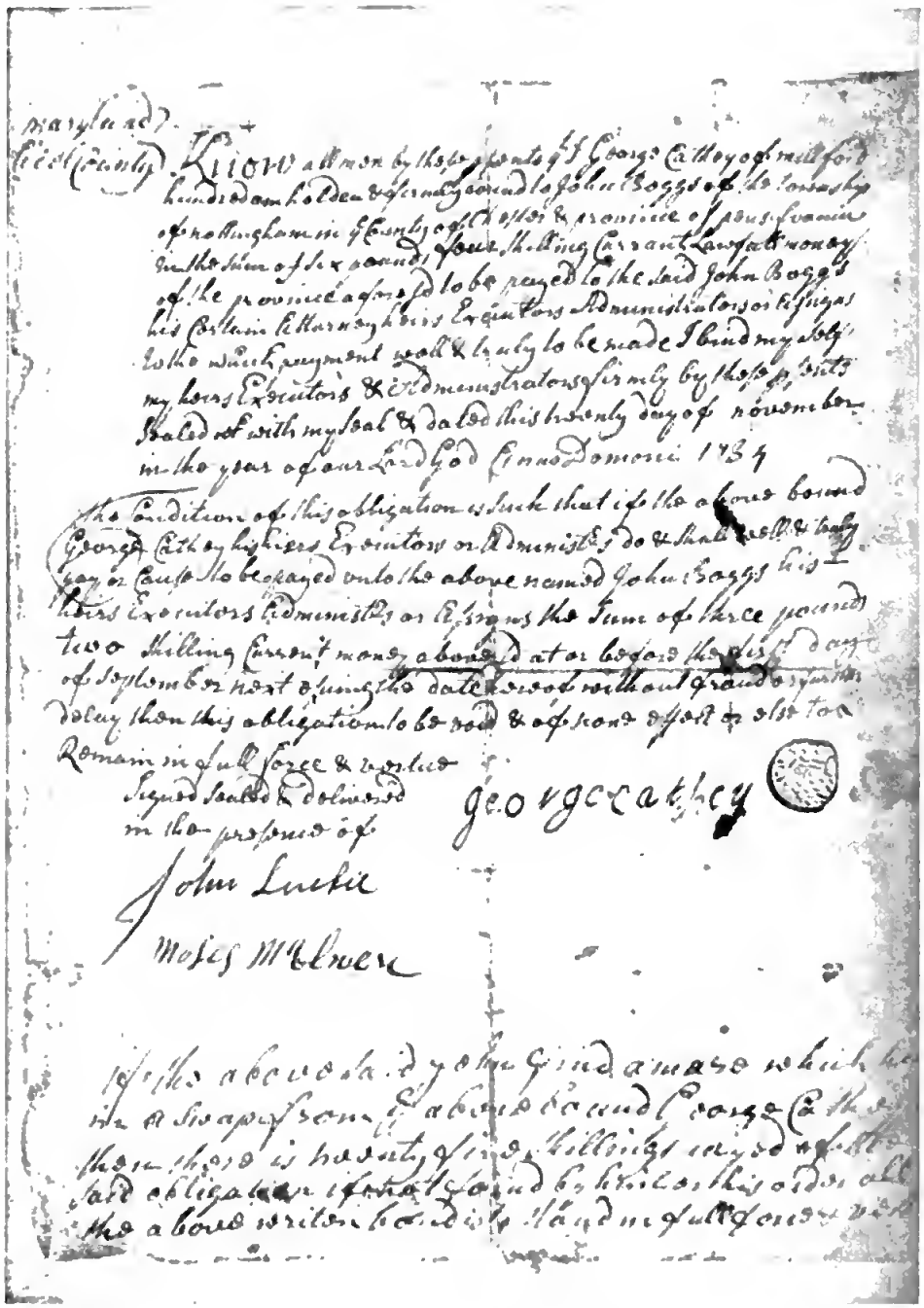
1855 to 1858—R. B. Jones.
1858 to 1869—R. H. Griffith.
1871 to 1873—J. B. Boone.
1874 to 1881—Theodore Whitfield.
1881 to 1885—O. F. Gregory.
1885 to 1892—A. G. McManaway.
1893 to 1896—Thomas H. Pritchard.
1896 to —A. C. Barron.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

1821 to 1826—S. C. Caldwell.
1827 to 1833—R. H. Morrison.
1834 to 1839—A. J. Leavenworth.
1839 to 1842—T. Owens, J. M. Caldwell, H. Caldwell.
1842 to 1846—J. F. W. Freeman.
1846 to 1855—Cyrus Johnston.
1855 to 1857—A. W. Miller.
1857 to 1865—Alexander Sinclair.
1865 to 1892—A. W. Miller.
1892 to 1893—E. Mack.
1893 to 1896—John A. Preston.
1896 to —James R. Howerton.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN.

1873 to 1874—W. S. Plumer.
1874 to 1881—E. H. Harding.



Maryland
Cecil County

Know all men by these presents that I George Cathey of mill for[k] hundred in Cecil County and Province of Pensylvania am holden and firmly bound unto John Boggs of the County of Rockingham in the County of Hunter & Province of Pensylvania in the sum of six pounds Lawful Sterling Current money of the province aforesaid to be payed to the said John Boggs his Certain Attorney heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns to the which payment well & truly to be made I bind my self my heirs Executors & Administrators firmly by these presents Sealed with my Seal & dated this twenty day of november in the year of our Lord God Annoque Domini 1734

The Condition of this obligation is such that if the above bound George Cathey his heirs Executors or Administrators do & shall well & truly pay or cause to be payed unto the above named John Boggs his heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns the sum of three pounds two shilling Current money aforesaid at or before the first day of September next ensuing the date hereof without fraud or further delay then this obligation to be void & of none effect or else to Remain in full force & virtue

Signed Sealed & delivered in the presence of

George Cathey

John Luckie

Moses McIlvee

If the above bound George Cathey his heirs Executors or Administrators do well & truly pay or cause to be payed unto the above named John Boggs his heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns the sum of three pounds two shilling current money aforesaid at or before the first day of September next ensuing the date hereof without fraud or further delay according to the true intent & meaning of the said obligation then the said obligation to be void & of none effect or else to remain in full force & virtue

CONTRACT DATED IN 1737.

1882 to 1886—L. M. Woods.
1886 to 1889—J. Y. Fair.
1889 to 1892—R. C. Reed.
1893 to 1895—J. H. Boyd.
1896 to 1903—J. E. Stagg.
1903 to —M. D. Hardin.

TENTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN.

1890 to 1890—Jesse W. Siler.
1890 to 1891—C. W. Robinson.
1892 to 1895—F. D. Hunt.
1896 to 1897—W. G. White.
1897 to 1898—W. A. Wynne.
1900 to —G. W. Belk.

TRYON STREET METHODIST.

1815 to 1817—W. B. Barnett.
1817 to 1818—Reuben Tucker.
1818 to 1821—Hartwell Spain, Zacheus Dowling.
1821 to 1822—Jacob Hill.
1822 to 1823—T. A. Roseman.
1823 to 1824—Jeremiah Freeman.
1824 to 1825—Daniel Asbury.
1825 to 1826—Elisha Askew.
1826 to 1827—D. F. Christenberry.
1827 to 1828—Daniel F. Waid.
1828 to 1830—Benjamin Bell.
1830 to 1832—Absalom Brown.
1832 to 1833—John J. Richardson.
1833 to 1834—J. J. Allison.
1834 to 1835—David J. Allen.
1835 to 1836—W. J. Jackson .
1836 to 1838—W. R. Smith.
1838 to 1839—W. Harrison.
1839 to 1840—Martin Eddy.

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1840 to 1841—A. B. McGilvary.
1841 to 1842—C. Murchison.
1842 to 1843—C. H. Pritchard.
1843 to 1845—W. P. Mangum.
1845 to 1847—W. Barringer.
1847 to 1849—P. A. M. Williams.
1849 to 1851—J. J .Fleming.
1851 to 1853—A. G. Stacy.
1853 to 1854—J. W. Miller.
1854 to 1855—John R. Rickett.
1855 to 1857—James Stacy.
1857 to 1859—E. J. Meynardie.
1859 to 1860—J. W. Miller.
1860 to 1862—F. M. Kennedy.
1862 to 1863—Dennis J. Simmons.
1863 to 1864—C. H. Pritchard.
1864 to 1865—James Stacy.
1865 to 1866—W. C. Power and C. E. Lund.
1866 to 1867—W. C. North.
1867 to 1869—E. J. Meynardie.
1869 to 1870—E. W. Thompson.
1870 to 1871—A. W. Mangum.
1871 to 1873—L. S. Burkhead.
1873 to 1876—P. J. Caraway.
1876 to 1880—A. A. Boshamer.
1880 to 1884—J. T. Bagwell.
1884 to 1886—W. M. Robey.
1886 to 1888—F. D. Swindell.
1888 to 1892—Solomon Pool.
1892 to 1896—W. S. Creasy.
1896 to 1898—W. W. Bays.
1898 to 1901—H. F. Chrietzburg.
1901 to —T. F. Marr.

CHAPTER XVIII.

DAVIDSON.

A Brief Sketch of the Progressive Town Which Has Grown up Around the College.—Has Macadam Streets and Factories, and a Large Business is Done.—The Corporation Dates From 1879.

The town of Davidson College was incorporated by the Legislature February 11, 1879. Its boundaries include rectangular one mile wide and one and one-half miles long. The first officials were: Mayor, W. P. Williams; Commissioners, W. J. Martin, H. P. Helper, R. L. Query, S. T. Thompson and F. J. Knox.

In 1891, the name of the town postoffice was changed from Davidson College to Davidson. When the college was established, in 1837, there was no town, but as the village grew, there arose a demand that it should be distinguished from the college; hence the name was changed. The officials at this time were: Mayor, R. W. Shelton; Commissioners, S. R. Neal, W. S. Graves, J. P. Monroe, J. L. Bratton and J. W. Summers.

With less than 150 voters, the town, in May, 1897, voted for an issue of $6,000 in bonds for street improvements. As a result, the corporation now has two and one-eighth miles of macadam streets. This has served to stimulate the progressive spirit, and elegant homes and beautiful grounds are to be seen in all parts of the town. Davidson is twenty-two miles from Charlotte by railroad and twenty miles by the county road. Of the latter, ten miles of the twenty is macadamized.

There is a local tax of one-half of one per cent on the $100 valuation of property and $1.50 capitation tax. This brings in $1,300 annually, the assessed valuation of taxable property amounting to $253,564. In addition to this, the Davidson College property is valued at $160,000 and other exempted property at $15,000, making a total valuation of $428,564. The present officials are: Mayor, J. Lee Sloan,

Jr.; Commissioners, W. R. Grey, F. J. Knox, J. S. White, W. H. Thompson and H. J. Brown. The population, according to Census reports, was 484 in 1890, and 901 in 1900. In September, 1903, the population, including that of the suburbs, was estimated at 1,250. Only about two hundred of these are colored people.

The Linden Manufacturing Company, with 7,000 spindles, began operations in 1891. The plant is valued at $92,000, and employs seventy persons. A cotton oil mill was built in 1900 and was sold to the Southern Cotton Oil Company in 1901. It is worth $35,000. The Davidson Milling Company, manufacturers of flour, is capable of producing forty barrels of flour daily. The eleven stores have a good trade, and the surrounding country sells much produce. In 1903, one thousand bushels of peach seed, which were sold for one dollar a bushel, were shipped from Davidson to Northern markets. Two thousand bales of cotton are sold at Davidson annually and as much more at Cornelius, a mill town a mile distant. There is one hotel and numerous boarding houses in the town, and several small workshops of various kinds.

Until 1886, there was no church in the village, the college chapel being used for public worship. In that year, a part of the campus was given for a church site and a building was erected at a cost of $7,000. An equal amount was expended for improvements in 1903. The church has 220 members and ranks high among Presbyterian churches for liberality. The colored people have two churches, one a Methodist and the other a Presbyterian. Zion Methodist Church, several miles from Davidson, has a membership of nearly five hundred.

Davidson High School has been for several years a first-class preparatory school. The public school is conducted in connection with it for four months every year. The school has a good building, three teachers and an average attendance of about one hundred and twenty.

Davidson College is situated on a beautiful campus of

REVOLUTIONARY CURRENCY.

twenty acres, and the grove is occupied with numerous and elegant buildings. The equipment is among the best of Southern colleges and is being constantly improved. The buildings are supplied with artesian water and arrangements are being made for the installation of an electric light plant. The North Carolina Medical College is also located in the town, but it is not officially connected with Davidson College.

CHAPTER XIX.

PINEVILLE.

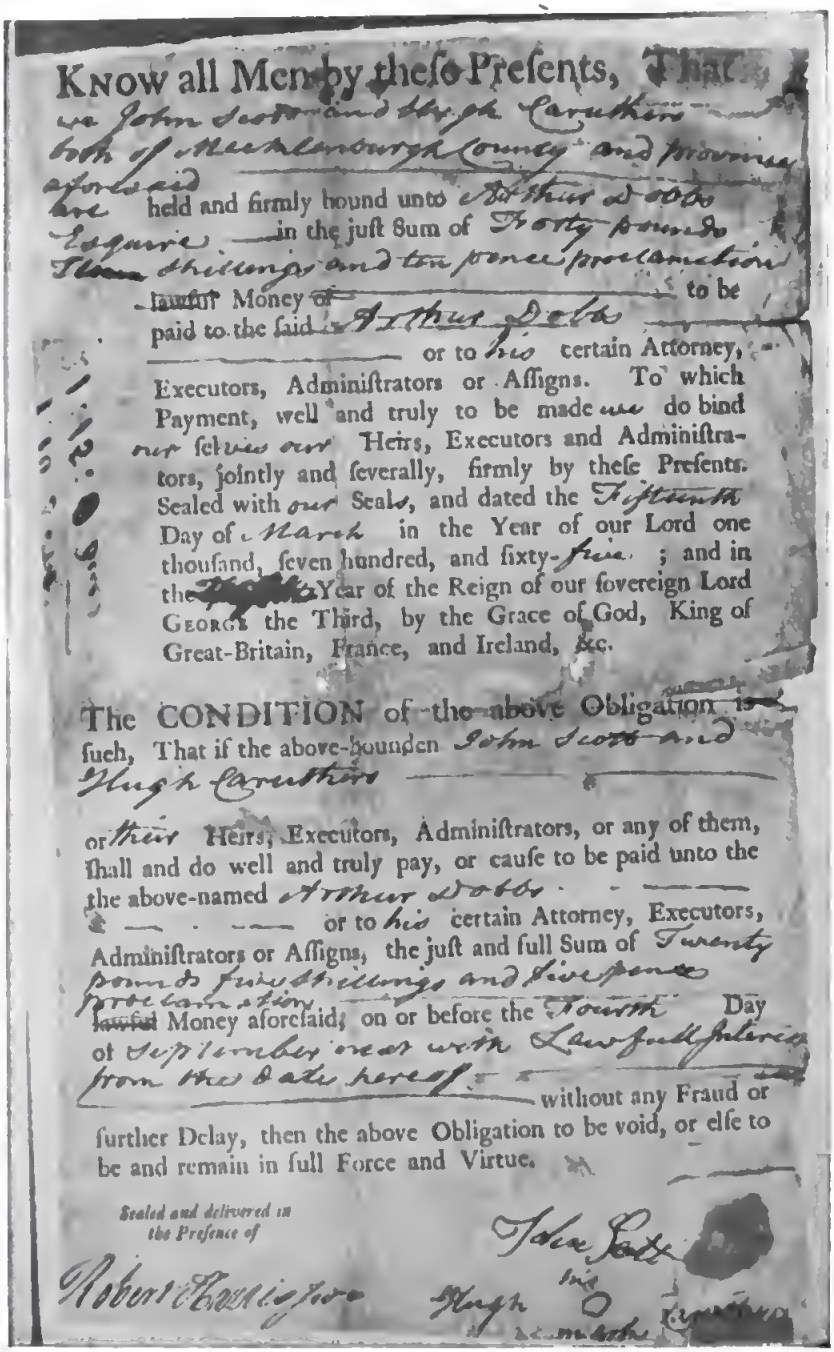
Brief Sketch of the Growth of the Town Which was Built Where President Polk was Born.—In Fifty Years it has Developed Into a Prosperous Community With Factories and a Population of Seven Hundred.—Creditable Churches and Schools, and Names of Some Prominent Families.

The history of the town of Pineville begins with the year 1852. In that year the railroad was completed to that point and a depot and store were established. The town was incorporated in 1873 with four commissioners: A. C. Williams, John W. Morrow, W. L. Wallis, and Samuel Younts. According to the provisions of the charter, the mayor is elected annually by the commissioners.

The population of Pineville was given at 585 by the Census of 1900. It was about 700 in 1903. Of this number of inhabitants, 125 are colored people. There are ten stores and they carry on a considerable trade. About three thousand bales of cotton are sold in the town every year, and the number has been as high as six thousand.

In 1890, the Dover Yarn Mill was established, the stockholders being nearly all Charlotte people. A weaving department was added to it in 1902 and the two factories combined employ from one hundred and fifty to two hundred hands, and have 9,400 spindles and 400 looms.

Pineville High School occupies a good building, which was erected in 1898. It has three teachers and usually about 125 students. There is no local school tax and the public school is conducted in connection with the High School. From 1896 to 1899 there was a school tax under the provision which required the receipts from it to be duplicated from the State Treasury. There are three creditable church buildings. The Presbyterians occupy a brick church which was built in 1875. The Methodist church was built in 1881, and the Baptist church in 1903. The colored people also



KNOW all Men by these Presents, That we John Scott and Hugh Carruthers both of Mecklenburgh County and province aforesaid are held and firmly bound unto Arthur Dobbs Esquire in the just Sum of Forty pounds Three shillings and ten pence proclamation lawful Money of to be paid to the said Arthur Dobbs or to his certain Attorney, Executors, Administrators or Assigns. To which Payment, well and truly to be made we do bind our selves our Heirs, Executors and Administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these Presents. Sealed with our Seals, and dated the Fifteenth Day of March in the Year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred, and sixty-five; and in the Year of the Reign of our sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, &c.

The CONDITION of the above Obligation is such, That if the above-bounden John Scott and Hugh Carruthers or their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or any of them, shall and do well and truly pay, or cause to be paid unto the the above-named Arthur Dobbs or to his certain Attorney, Executors, Administrators or Assigns, the just and full Sum of Twenty pounds five shillings and five pence proclamation lawful Money aforesaid, on or before the Fourth Day of September next with Lawful Interest from the Date hereof without any Fraud or further Delay, then the above Obligation to be void, or else to be and remain in full Force and Virtue.

Sealed and delivered in the Presence of

Robert Harris Jun.

John Scott his mark

Hugh Carruthers his mark

CONTRACT, 1765.

have a Presbyterian and a Baptist church, and a school.

Since the beginning of Pineville in 1852, a number of prominent families have contributed to the growth of the town. Among them are the Alexanders, Fishers, Spencers, Morrows, Younts, Ardrews, Reids, Mansons, Dominys, Stoughs, Millers and Smiths. The town is situated in one of the best sections of Mecklenburg county, and has the distinction of being the birthplace of a President. The site of the house in which James Knox Polk was born, is one mile from the depot on the Camden road.

CHAPTER XX.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

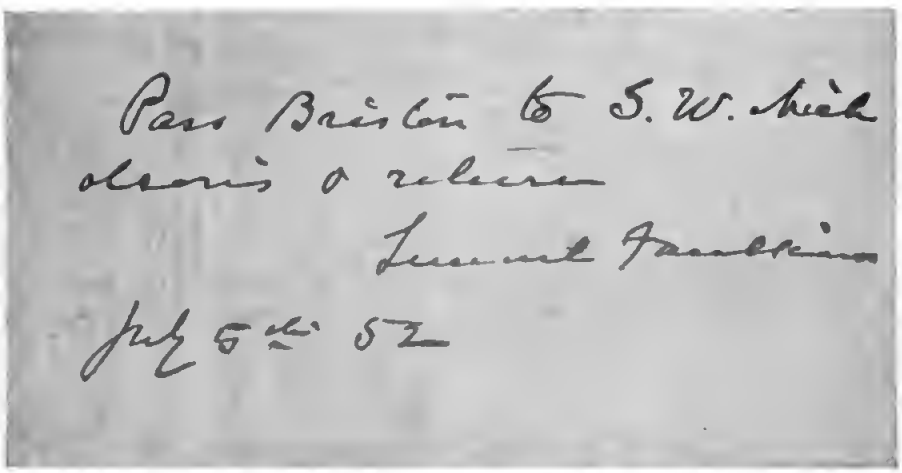
Characteristics of the Mecklenburg Negro.—Comparative Effects of Slavery and Freedom on the Increase of Population.—Tribute to the Memory of Major Ross.—Important Dates in Mecklenburg History.—List of Mayors of Charlotte.—Acts of the General Assembly Creating Mecklenburg, Establishing Charlotte and Permanently Locating the Court House.—County Road Legislation.

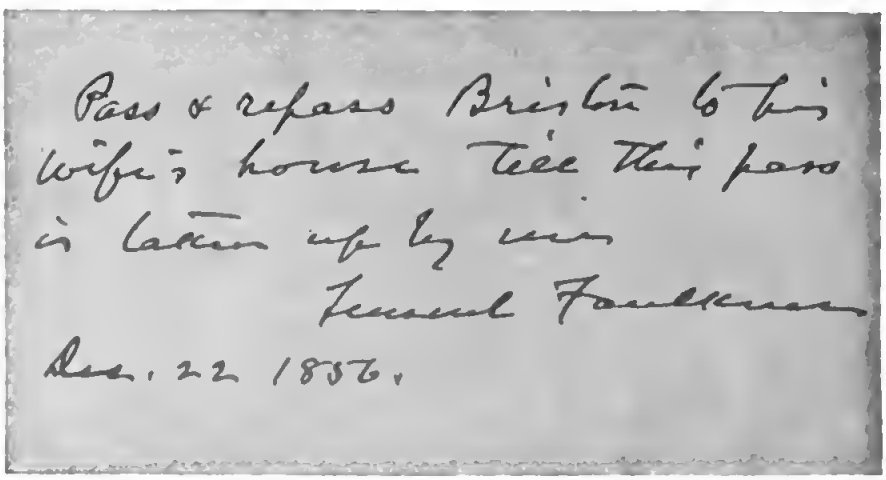
THE MECKLENBURG NEGRO.

The history of Mecklenburg involves the story of three races of men, viz.: the Indian, the Negro and the White man.

The story of the Indian is of the past; that race was lost before advancing civilization as the winter snows fade before the suns of summer. There is no evidence to show that it was ever in the minds or hearts of the white race to destroy the native red race. It was simply a case of the Indian's inability to adapt himself to a civilization higher than that to which his own development had carried him. So far from having a purpose to destroy the Indian, the white man made every effort to Christianize him and to save him from destruction. Even to this day, the National Government is repeating in a sort of final effort the same supporting influences for the benefit of the Indian that have been extended by the white man ever since he landed upon this continent.

As the Indian disappeared, the white man brought into this country another race for the advantage of its labor. Of these it made slaves, and so long as slavery lasted the negro race, in a condition of slavery, was a part of the organization of the Southern social and industrial fabric. As a slave, the negro undoubtedly made great progress in respect to his moral, religious and humane nature. As a slave, he undoubtedly retarded civilization in the South. By the influ-


Pass Bristo to S. W. Nicholson & return
Lemuel Fauldkner
July 6th 52


Pass & repass Bristo to his wife's house till this pass is taken up by me
Lemuel Fauldkner
Dec. 22 1856.

NEGRO PASSES.

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ence of slavery the civilization of the South developed as a sort of semi-feudal proposition rather than in accordance with the American Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution. By the influence of the negro the South lost its manufactures and largely its commerce, and became practically a purely agricultural section of the nation. The loss of manufactures and commerce weakened the territory in which slavery existed. From 1830 to 1860, there was little or no progress in wealth or in population. The story of the negro up to the time of his emancipation is a simple one. He was brought to this country regardless of his own will in the matter, he acquiesced easily, and without apparent regret subordinated himself wholly to the white man. These conditions were better than the conditions from which he came. The better element among them were willing to work without coercion. The more inferior types, like the cannibal element from the west coast of Guinea, were very easily coerced and the coercion appears to have been advantageous to them. They prospered as slaves. The freedom from responsibility seems to have been agreeable to them and their position of subordination to the white man seems also to have been agreeable.

The story of the negro as a free man is now in course of working out. The white race has no purpose to destroy the race, nor to retard its progress. As a Christian, the white man wishes in good faith to do everything possible to save and lift the negro. What the outcome will be cannot at this time be predicted. Probably the better element will survive and have a place in our Christian civilization. Probably the inferior element will go the way that the Indian went, in spite of helpful influences to the contrary. In what proportion the better element and the inferior element exist is purely speculative.

It has been said that Africa is a Mosaic of races. The highest and lowest types of these are probably as far apart in traits and characteristics as the highest of them is apart from the traits and characteristics of the white race. In

view of this fact, civilization may in the future deal in one way with one element and in a totally different way with another. The white man did one thing with the Indian and another thing with the negro as a slave. The high types of negroes—the product of crossing with the Arab, Syrian and Moor, and also many of the Central African races, such as those among whom Livingstone lived in the latter part of his life, seem at this time to be making most excellent progress towards attaining to the standards of the American white man and his civilization. On the other hand the inferior types are undoubtedly retrograding and there are many instances of almost complete revertal of the descendant of the cannibal to the level of his ancestors.

Regardless of the fate of the negro, the white man will survive and will continue to be the controlling factor in all matters of advancing civilization. It has been made plain that slavery was an influence extremely hindering to the progress of the white man's civilization.

The illustrations of negro types are taken from life and give some idea of the very great varieties in the race.

The negroes of Mecklenburg county will average far above those in the "low country," which means the territory lying on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The county has very few of the descendants of West Coast cannibals, or "blue gum niggers," and a large proportion of Arab, Moorish and semi-civilized pastoral negroes from Central Africa.

FREEDOM VS. SLAVERY.

In gathering and studying statistics relating to Mecklenburg county, some rather interesting facts are made clear. The accompanying table shows the population of Charlotte City, Charlotte Township, Mecklenburg county, and North Carolina, as completely as it can be obtained from 1790 to 1909. It is noticeable that the population of the county decreased between 1830 and 1860. This decrease was partly due to the creation of Union county, which took 5,000 from Mecklenburg's population, but after allowing for this, the

increase would be insignificant and there would still remain a decrease of 1,800 to be accounted for between 1830 and 1840. The stationary condition during the thirty years in which the institution of slavery was dominant was mainly attributable to emigration. Many of those who believed in and advocated slavery, emigrated to the Southwest to find more land; while those who had least interest and sympathy with the institution emigrated to the Northwest.

POPULATION.

YEAR.	CHARLOTTE CITY	CHARLOTTE TOWNSHIP	MECKLENBURG COUNTY	NORTH CAROLINA
1790	325	.....	11,395	393,751
1800	.....	.....	10,439*	478,103
1810	....	.....	14,272	555,500
1820	.....	.....	16,895	638,829
1830	730	.....	20,073	737,987
1840	.....	.....	18,273	753,416
1850	....	.....	13,914**	869,039
1860	1,366	.....	17,374	992,622
1870	2,212	.....	24,299	1,071,361
1880	7,094	.....	34,175	1,399,750
1890	11,755	15,304	42,673	1,617,947
1900	18,091	26.312	55,268	1,893,810

* Creation of Cabarros in 1792 took 4,000 from Mecklenburg.
** Creation of Union in 1842 took 5000 from Mecklenburg

After making allowance for loss of population by the construction of Union county, the following comparative statements are found to be true.

Increase in population in Mecklenburg county in the three decades between 1830 and 1860 was practically nothing.

Increase in the three decades between 1870 and 1900 is in round numbers 125 per cent. It becomes clear that this is not merely the result of purely local conditions when the figures for the State are examined.

This table shows that the increase in population in North Carolina since the abolition of slave labor and the consequent establishment of free white labor and commerce and manufactures has far surpassed the increase in the time when slave labor was predominant.

It may be observed that the increase in the one decade from 1870 to 1880 is about the same as that in the four decades preceding 1870. This latter includes the losses incurred in the war, but there remains the comprehensive fact that in the four decades in which slavery was practically dominant, the increase in the population of the State was about the same as in the first decade succeeding the downfall of the slavery system.

Prior to 1800, the trend of emigration was to Mecklenburg county, but it was checked with the introduction of slavery about the beginning of the nineteenth century. For twenty-five years it became smaller and then the tide turned in the other direction, and until the Civil War, Mecklenburg people emigrated to the Northwest or Southwest. Since the South has turned to manufactures and the negro's value as a laborer has consequently decreased, it is probably that emigration will again turn to this section.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR E. A. ROSS.*

"Among the men who nobly fell that desperate evening (July 1, 1864), in no feeling of partiality allow us to drop a tribute to the memory of Major E. A. Ross, of the Eleventh (Bethel) North Carolina Regiment, a promising young officer. At a point where the battle was raging most furiously, this regiment was pressing on unquailing in the face of a fearful iron and leaden storm when the colonel fell severely wounded, he (Ross) dashed to his place, and in gallantly leading his men on in the desperate charge, received a mortal wound and fell shouting his men on to victory. In the first battle of his country (that of Bethel) he had won his maiden laurels. With "Bethel" emblazoned upon his regimental flag at the instance of the State, he had seen it wave victoriously over the beaten foe on the soil of his native State (at the battle of White Hall, N. C.) And thus fell this gallant

*By Daniel B. Rea, of Mecklenburg, in "Sketches of Hampton's Cavalry." Major Ross was only 20 years of age. His remains were interred in the Charlotte Cemetery November 24, 1865.

Bill of Sale

This writing certifies that I have this day sold to James Smyly a negro boy named John. I guarantee the said boy to be of sound mind & body and to be not more than 30 years old.

Price to be paid $ 840 00/100

Henry Ardis (L.S.)

Witness.

Done Dec 14 1847

Elmwood N.C.

BILL OF SALE, 1747.

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young officer, just as its tattered folds were waving over the first victory in the enemy's land, gloriously dying 'with the battle cry upon his lips and the blaze of victory in his eye.' He sleeps his long sleep on the enemy's soil; and may no fanatical foot ever press the sacred sod upon his bosom. And when the final shout of spiritual victory 'shall swell land and sea,' may his noble spirit and the many others who have died for human liberty, go up washed in the blood of Him who died for the spiritual liberty of mankind."

IMPORTANT DATES IN MECKLENBURG HISTORY.

1740—First Settlers.
1761—Creation of Tryon County.
1761, March 15—Birth of Andrew Jackson.
1762—First School Teacher.
1762, December 11—Creation of Mecklenburg.
1764—First Physician.
1765—Beginning of Charlotte.
1768—Incorporation of Charlotte.
1771—Queen's College Established.
1775, May 20—Declaration of Independence.
1780, September 26—The Hornets' Nest.
1780, October 3—Surprise at McIntyre's.
1781, February 1—Death of Gen. Davidson.
1790—Discovery of Gold.
1791, May 25—George Washington in Charlotte.
1792—Creation of Cabarrus County.
1795, November 2—Birth of James Knox Polk.
1805—Nathaniel Alexander Elected Governor.
1815—First Church in Charlotte.
1824—First Newspaper in Charlotte.
1834—Branch of State Bank Established.
1837—Davidson College.
1837—United States Mint.
1852—Railroad Completed to Charlotte.
1854—Macadamized Streets.
1858—C. M. I. Opened.

1860, December 1—County Secession Convention.
1860, April 20—Mint Occupied by Local Militia.
1865, April 15 to 20—Jefferson Davis in Charlotte.
1867—Biddle University.
1873—Graded School.
1875, May 20—Independence Centennial Celebration.
1876—St. Peter's Hospital.
1881—First Cotton Mill.
1882—Water Works Plant.
1882—Cotton Seed Oil Mill.
1884—Macadamized Roads.
1887—Street Cars.
1889—Evening *News*.
1892, February 1—Charlotte *Observer*.
1893—North Carolina Medical College.
1895—Presbyterian College.
1897—Elizabeth College.

LIST OF MAYORS OF CHARLOTTE.*

1851 to 1852—William K. Reid.
1852 to 1853—Alexander Graham.****
1853 to 1857—William F. Davidson.
1857 to 1859—David Parks.
1859 to 1861—Jennings B. Kerr.
1861 to 1862—William A. Owens.
1862 to 1863—Robert F. Davidson.**
1863 to 1864—L. S. Williams.**
1864 to 1865—Samuel A. Harris.
1865 to 1866—H. M. Pritchard.
1866 to 1867—Samuel A. Harris.
1867 to 1868—F. W. Ahrens.***
1868 to 1869—H. M. Pritchard.***

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*This official was known as "Intendent" until 1861. Prior to 1851, there had been merely a Chairman of the Town Commissioners. The town officers were elected annually until 1881. Since then, bi-ennially.

1869 to 1871—C. Dowd.
1871 to 1873—John A. Young.
1873 to 1875—William F. Davidson.
1875 to 1878—William Johnston.
1878 to 1879—B. R. Smith.
1879 to 1880—F. I. Osborne.
1880 to 1883—F. S. DeWolfe.
1883 to 1884—W. C. Maxwell.
1885 to 1887—William Johnston.
1887 to 1891—F. B. McDowell.
1891 to 1895—R. J. Brevard.
1895 to 1897—J. H. Weddington.
1897 to 1899—E. B. Springs.
1899 to 1900—J. D. McCall.
1901 to 1905—Peter Marshall Brown.

***Appointed by Gov. Holden.
**Elected to fill vacancy.
**First "Intendent" elected by popular vote.

ACT CREATING MECKLENBURG COUNTY, 1762.*

(From Iredell's North Carolina Laws, Page 210, Published in 1791.)

I. WHEREAS by Reason of the large Extent of the County of *Anson*, it is generally inconvenient for the Inhabitants to attend Court of the aforesaid County, general Musters, and other public Duties by Law required:

II. *Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same*, That from and after the first Day of *February*, the said County of *Anson* shall be, and is hereby divided into two distinct Counties, by a Line beginning at Lord *Car-*

*Petition presented November 12, 1762. Bill introduced November 17. Passed December 2. Ratified December 11. Signed by Gov. Arthur Dobbs, President James Hasell and Speaker John Ashe. (Colonial Records, Vol. VI, Page 891.)

teret's Line, six Miles North-East from Captain *Charles Hart's* plantation on *Buffalo* Creek, and to run from thence to the Mouth of *Clear* Creek, which empties itself into *Rocky* River, below Captain *Adam Alexander's;* and from thence due South to the Bounds of the Province of *South Carolina.* And that all that Part of said County which lies to the Eastward of said dividing Line, shall be a distinct County, and remain and be called by the Name of *Anson County;* and that all that Part of the said County lying to the Westward of said dividing Line, shall be thenceforth one other distinct County, and called by the name of *Mecklenburg.*

ACT ESTABLISHING CHARLOTTE.*

(*From Martin's Acts of the General Assembly, Pages* 55 *and* 56, *Published in* 1794.)

I. WHEREAS it hath been represented to this Assembly that three hundred and sixty acres of land was granted to *John Frohock, Abraham Alexander and Thomas Polk,* as commissioners, intrust for the county aforesaid, for erecting a court house, prison, and stocks, for the use of said county; which said three hundred and sixty acres of land was afterwards by them laid off into a town and common; and that part of the said three hundred and sixty acres of land hath likewise been laid out into lots, of half an acre each, on some of which good habitable houses have been erected; and that by reason of the healthiness of the place aforesaid and convenient situation thereof for trade, the same might soon become considerable, if it was erected into a town by lawful authority; to which the said *John Frohock, Abraham Alexander and Thomas Polk,* commissioners aforesaid, who are now seized in fee of the said three hundred and sixty acres, and those who claim under them, having consented:

II. *Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and*

*Ratified December 3, 1768. (Colonial Records, Vol. VII, Page 921.)

SARACEN-AFRICAN.

Preachers, Mechanics and Farm Laborers. From Highlands of Middle Africa. Color, Dark Bronze. High Forehead, Woolly Hair.

UNIV. OF MICH.

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ARAB-AFRICAN.

Butlers, Body Servants and Mechanics. From Northeast Coast. Color, Dark Bronze to Red Gold. Straight Nose, Thin Lips and Woolly Hair. Women Very Handsome. Arabs Ally Themselves With This Type as an Equal.

U. OF MICH.

Digitized by Google

SARACEN-AFRICAN.

Preachers, Mechanics and Farm Laborers. From Highlands of Middle Africa. Color, Dark Bronze. High Forehead, Woolly Hair.

UNIV. OF MICH.

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DINKA-NEGRO.

House Servants and Farm Laborers. The "Mammy" Was Usually From This Type. Pastoral People From Upper and Middle Nile. "Strikingly Long and Lean," Predominantly Dark, With Shading Toward Gray.

UNIV. OF MICH.

GUINEA-NEGRO.

Farm Laborers. West Coast. Color, Black. Flat Nose, Thick Lips, Receding Forehead, Kinky Hair. With Savage and Cannibal Instincts. Colloquially known as "Blue-Gum Nigger."

UNIV. OF MICH.

Assembly and by the authority of the same, that the said three hundred and sixty acres of land, so laid off by the commissioners or trustees as aforesaid, be and the same is hereby constituted, erected, and established, a town and town common, and shall be called by the name of *Charlotte.*

III. *And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That John Frohock, Abraham Alexander, Thomas Polk, Richard Berry, Esquires,* and *George Allen,* and every of them, be, and are hereby appointed directors and trustees, for directing the building and carrying on the said town; and they shall stand seized of an indefeasible estate, in fee, in the said three hundred and sixty acres of land, to and for the uses, intents and purposes, hereby expressed and declared; and they, or the majority of them, shall have full power and authority to meet, as often as they shall think necessary; and cause an exact plan of one hundred acres of the said land to be made, as near as may be, agreeable to the streets and lots already laid out, and the residue thereof shall be and remain for a common thereto; and that the said directors shall insert a mark or number on each lot; which said plan shall be kept in some convenient place in the said town, for the view of such persons who have, or incline to have a lot or lots in the same.

IV. And whereas eighty lots already laid off in the said town, have been purchased; *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said directors, or the majority of them,* shall make and execute deeds for granting and conveying the said eighty lots to the purchasers, their heirs and assigns, forever; and also to every other person who shall purchase any other lot or lots in the said town at the cost and charges of the grantee to whom the same shall be conveyed, he or they paying to the treasurer herein after appointed, the annual rent of one shilling, for each and every lot; and every person claiming any lot or lots by virtue of any such conveyance, shall and may hold the same in fee simple.

V. *Provided, nevertheless,* that every grantee of any lot or lots in the said town so conveyed, or hereafter to be con-

veyed, shall, within three years next after the date of the conveyance for the same, erect and build on each lot so conveyed, one well framed sawed or hewed log house, twenty feet in length, and sixteen feet wide, high in the clear, with brick or stone chimney or chimnies, or proportionable to such dimensions, if such grantee shall have two or more lots in said town: and if the owner of any lot shall not pursue or comply with the directions of this act prescribed, for building and finishing a house thereon, then such lot upon which such house shall not be built and finished, shall be vested in the said directors; and they or the majority of them may, and are hereby impowered and authorized, to sell such lot for the best price that can be had, to any person applying for the same, in such manner and under such restrictions, as they could or might have done if such lot had not before been sold or granted; and the money arising by such sale to be applied as the directors, or the majority of them, shall think proper, for the use of the town.

VI. *And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid,* that *Thomas Polk* be, and is hereby appointed treasurer of the said town; who shall enter into bond, with sufficient security, to the directors of the said town, in the penal sum of five hundred pounds that he will well and truly account with and pay the monies he shall receive in virtue of his office, to such person or persons as by this act he is directed: and on the death or removal out of the county of the said treasurer, the remaining directors, or the majority of them, by certificate under their hands and seals, shall nominate and appoint one other of the said directors to be treasurer of the said town: and so in like manner, from time to time, as often as the said office shall become vacant as aforesaid; and such treasurer or treasurers shall enter into bond, with security, in the same manner as the treasurer by this act appointed.

VII. *And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid,* that in case of the death, refusal to act, or removal out of the county, of any of the said directors, the surviving or other directors, or the majority of them, shall, and are hereby impowered, from time to time, by instrument of

writing, under their respective hands and seals, to nominate some other person, being an inhabitant or freeholder in said town, in the place of him so dying, or refusing to act, or removing out of the said county; which director so nominated and appointed shall from thenceforth, have the like power and authority, in all things in the matters herein contained, as if he had been expressed by name, and appointed by this act.

AN ACT FOR ESTABLISHING THE COURT HOUSE IN THE TOWN OF CHARLOTTE, IN MECKLENBURG COUNTY, AND OF REGULATING THE SAID TOWN.*

(*From Martin's Acts of the General Assembly.*)

I. WHEREAS, by an act intitled, *An act for dividing the county of* Mecklenburg, *and other purposes,* the court of the county was directed to be held in the court house then built during the term of seven years, which said term is near expiring; and it having been represented that the removal of the seat of the court from the said court house, and the disposal of the same, agreeable to the before recited act, would be inconvenient to many of the inhabitants of the said county and discourage the trade and commerce of said town;

II. *Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, and by the authority of the same,* that from and after the passing of this act, the said court house already built in *Charlotte* town, be, continue, and remain the court house of the said county of *Mecklenburg,* and the inferior court of the said county shall hereafter be constantly held therein; any thing in the said act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

III. And whereas the frequent firing of guns, running horse races, and playing at long bullets, in the said town, is found to have a dangerous tendency; to prevent which, *Be*

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*Passed in March, 1773, but vetoed by Gov. Martin because of technical errors. Finally ratified March 19, 1774. (Colonial Records, Vol. IX, Page 862.)

it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the passing thereof, no person whatsoever shall shoot with a gun (except it be to kill cattle or hogs) or immoderately ride or strain any horse or horses, or play at long bullets, within the limits of the said town, under the penalty of paying the sum of twenty shillings for each offence; to be recovered by a warrant, before any Justice of the Peace of the said county, by one of the trustees.

IV. And whereas by an act, *for establishing a town in* Mecklenburg *county,* every person having a deed of any lot in the said town of *Charlotte* is required to build a house, of the dimensions in the said act specified, within three years after the date of the conveyance for the same, which is found to be injurious to the inhabitants of the said town; *Be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid,* that no person or persons shall forfeit his or their lot or lots for not building on the same, except such lots shall front on one of the main streets in the said town; any law, usage, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

V. *And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid,* that every taxable person in the said town shall be obliged to work on the streets thereof six days in every year, if required by the overseer, or find some person to work for him, under the penalty of five shillings for every day he shall refuse or neglect; shall be recovered as is hereinbefore directed.

VI. And whereas some of the trustees of the said town are dead, and others removed out of the province; *Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* that *Jeremiah McCafferty, Robert Elliot, William Patterson, and Isaac Alexander,* be added to the trustees formerly appointed, and they are hereby invested with the same powers and authorities as the other trustees: anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

VII. *And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid,* that all fines arising in virtue of this act, shall be applied towards clearing and repairing the streets in the said town of *Charlotte.*

COUNTY ROAD LEGISLATION.*

The first legislation in connection with the movement which has resulted in Mecklenburg's good roads, was by the General Assembly of 1879. The bill enacted was introduced by Capt. S. B. Alexander, who by this and subsequent efforts in the same direction, came to be known as the "Father of Good Roads in Mecklenburg." This law, which provided for a special road tax applicable to all residents of the county, met with the disapproval of the people and was repealed in 1881.

Capt. Alexander and others continued their efforts in the county, and in 1884, Capt. Alexander was elected to the State Senate with the avowed purpose of re-enacting the good roads legislation. The bill, which is substantially the road law at the present time, was introduced into the House of Representatives by Capt. W. E Ardrey, and was passed after a determined fight.

References: General Road Laws, Chapter 50, Laws of 1901, Page 195, Amended to General Road Law, Chapter 445, Laws of 1903, Page 788; Charlotte Township Law, Chapter 615, Laws of 1901, Page 857; Amendment to Charlotte Township Law, Chapter 380, Laws of 1903, Page 629.

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*Chapter 36, Volume I, contains the account of "Road Building."

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